The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6828. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT GREENWICH—ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT OF MR. BOORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Parliamentary election at Greenwich, to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of Sir David Salomons, has been held. It resulted in a Conservative triumph, Mr. Boord, a London distiller, being returned. This is the first instance since [illegible] of a Conservative candidate being elected for the borough. The result, which was not altogether unexpected, caused great depression in the Liberal ranks. In well-informed circles it is accepted as virtually deciding the political campaign. It is an almost certain indication that the Conservatives will return to prowe after the approaching general election, with a fair working majority. It is already stated, on good authority, that Mr. Gladstone will not seek a re-election at the hands of his Greenwich constituents, and that he contemplates retiring finally from Parliamentary life.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Queen's Speech, which was read by Royal Commission, is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am now released from the necessity of calling upon you for the further prosecution of your arduous occupations.

In bidding you farewell for a recess, I make it my first duty to thank you for the loyal promptitude with which you have made further provision for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. This marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between two Empires.

The best relations continue to subsist between myself and foreign powers.

I am able to announce the successful termination of the mission to Zanzibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa.

I have been enabled to bring to a satisfactory issue the commercial negotiations with France, in which my Government has been for some time engaged. Under the provisions of the instrument signed on the 23d of July, and awaiting ratification, the treaties of 1860 were again put in force with a comprehensive engagement contracted between the two countries for mutual treatment on the footing of the most favored nation, and the differential tax on shipping under the British flag is removed. There are separate provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of duties on mineral oils, and for the general relief and extension of trade.

I have likewise concluded treaties of extradition with Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Brazil. The ratifications of these treaties with the two last-named powers have not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for agreements of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and beyond.

I am still occupied in giving effect to those provisions in the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and to the interests of my possessions in North America.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I am very sensible of the liberality with which you have provided for the various charges of the State, and likewise enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of the public burdens by reducing both sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood.

The establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature, by which the record of your proceedings has been distinguished, will be found, as I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more cheap, certain, expeditious, and effectual administration of justice.

The acts for the amendment of the Education act of 1870, and of the Endowed Schools act of 1869, will, as I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of solid national advantages through the extension of education in the middle and most numerous classes of the community.

The act relating to the regulation of railways and canals promises to conduce to the more harmonious working of the railway system of the country.

I have with pleasure assented to the act relating to the merchant shipping, from which, and from the labors of the commission recently appointed, I hope for a diminution of the risks to which the seafaring population are exposed.

The revenue has, up to this time, fully answered expectations, and although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by a variety of causes, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidences of improvement. These and all mercies of a Divine Providence will, I trust, find a suitable acknowledgment alike in our works and hearts.

ANOTHER ROYAL BETROTHAL.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The betrothal of Prince Arthur, of England, to the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is announced.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair, and favorable to the crops.

SPAIN.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS BY FOREIGN POWERS—CAPT. WERNER TO BE REMOVED.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The German Government has instructed its representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French representatives for the protection of foreigners and their property, even if force has to be employed.

Capt. Werner, who recently seized the Spanish insurgent gun-boat Vigilante, will be removed from the command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean.

GERMANY.

THE CROWN PRINCE VISITING THE KING OF SWEDEN.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany is visiting King Oscar of Sweden.

FRANCE.

M. THIERS ON THE ALLEGED ROYALIST FUSION—FRENCH TROOPS IN NANCY.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Count de Chambord received the Count of Paris to-day.

Ex-President Thiers assures his Republican friends that they need have no fears that a fusion of Bourbonists and Orleanists will be effected.

The French troops entered Nancy to-day, and were received with wild enthusiasm by the citizens.

VIRGINIA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5.—Our hotels are already filled to overflowing with delegates, alternates, and visitors to the Conservative State Convention, which will assemble here in the theatre to-morrow at 12 M. The prospect is that this will be the largest convention held in Virginia since the war. The ticket to be nominated is said to be settled as follows: For Governor, Gen. James L. Kemper, of Madison County; for Lieutenant Governor, Gen. James A. Walker, of Pulaski County, and for Attorney General, Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, of this city. There is no doubt of the nomination of Kemper. That is conceded on all hands, even by the supporters of Col. R. E. Withers, who was the Conservative candidate for Governor in 1869, but was withdrawn in favor of the present Governor, G. C. Walker, who was run as a true Republican candidate. But there is some little doubt in regard to the other nominations, and there will probably be a hot contest over the Lieutenant Governorship, it now being said that the friends of Withers are offering to withdraw him as against Kemper, provided he be nominated Lieutenant Governor. Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel will probably meet strong opposition, as he is not only unpopular here on account of his brusque manner and apparently unsymphathetic nature, but is said to be unpopular throughout the State on account of his prominent connection in and out of the Legislature with the obnoxious statute in regard to the State debt known as the Funding bill.

There will probably be trouble, too, about the platform—some wanting a platform expressing extreme Conservative or Democratic views, while others wish to stand by the vague general declarations heretofore made. It is said that the whole matter of a platform will be choked off by the appointment of a committee, to which all resolutions in regard to principles and policy will be referred, and that this committee will never report.

Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, Chairman of the State Committee, will call the convention to order, and Col. Mike G. Harman, of Staunton, will be temporary President. Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, will probably be made permanent President.

OHIO.

PREPARING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—TEMPER TOWARD THE LIBERALS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 5.—The indications are that the Straight-out Democratic Convention, to-morrow, will be very large. There has been no convention here for years that has shown so many Democratic "wheel-horses" as are now here. Early in the day there might have been a few who hoped for aid and comfort for the nominees of the convention held last week, but a talk with the delegates put this hope out of the question. There is a most persistent determination to ignore and do all that is possible to wipe out all connection with the convention of last week. Wm. Allen, of Ross County; Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler; John McSweeney, of Worcester, and J. F. Cary, of Hamilton, have been talked of for Governor, but all are out of the way except Allen, who will be nominated at the head of the ticket to-morrow by acclamation. The party leaders have assurances that Allen will accept if the nomination is unanimous. There is little talk of candidates for subordinate offices, but, if they will accept, it is quite probable that either McSweeney or Cary will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—8 P. M.—The pressure is decreasing and the temperature rising, with south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, over the North-west and upper lakes, and southward to the Lower Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys; north-easterly and south-easterly winds, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail in Tennessee and the Gulf States, with heavy rain in Alabama, increasing cloudiness, north-easterly winds, and rain in the South Atlantic States; high barometer, north-easterly winds, and generally clear weather in the lower lake region and Middle States; north-westerly to north-easterly winds, higher barometer, and clear weather in New-England.

The rivers have fallen at Omaha, Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Southern Indiana and Missouri, falling barometer warmer and cloudy weather, with severe local storms near the lakes.

For the lower lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley generally clear, cool weather and north-easterly winds, followed to-morrow afternoon by cloudy weather, rain, and fresh south-westerly winds on the lakes.

For New-England and the Middle States higher temperature, generally clear weather and south-easterly winds.

For Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States north-easterly and south-easterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with rain on or near the coast.

IN THE CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 69½°; 9 A. M., 72°; 12 M., 76°; 3 P. M., 82½°; 6 P. M., 80½°; 9 P. M., 75½°; 12 M., 74°. Average temperature yesterday, 75¼°.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A CONVICT.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—This forenoon, Gen. Chamberlain, Warden of the State Prison, was attacked in the repair-shop by a convict named Daniel Whetton with a shovel, and struck full in the face. The Warden saw the man approaching and drew his revolver to stop his approach; but, instead of coming up to him to strike him, he threw the shovel, blade first. The blow took effect over the right eye and along the right side of the Warden's face, penetrating to the bone. Gen. Chamberlain, as soon as he recovered from the effects of the blow, fired at the convict, the ball striking in his side and breaking one of his ribs. The prisoner sprang to obtain another shovel, but before he could use it the convicts in the shop seized and held him until an officer arrived, when he was taken to the hospital. Gen. Chamberlain's wounds, although serious, are not dangerous. No cause is assigned for the assault.

YALE COLLEGE DIVINITY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—The subscription of $160,000 for the erection of a second theological hall for the Divinity School of Yale College, toward which a friend of the seminary has recently subscribed $80,000 on condition that the remainder be raised by the 1st of August, has been completed by the Professors becoming responsible for the sum still wanting, amounting to about $6,000. The building, which will be similar and parallel to the noble edifice erected in 1870, opposite the north-west corner of the public square, will be capable of accommodating ninety students. It will be commenced at an early day, and be ready for occupancy in September, 1874. The next building most urgently needed at Yale College is a university chapel.

A CHINAMAN KILLED IN A DUEL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 5.—Ah Jan Fhullu Yung and Lak Zud Qui Cam, two Chinamen, fought a duel in Lincoln County, on Thursday. The latter was killed, and the former arrested and lodged in jail at Pine Bluff.

WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

MEETING OF THE CABINET—A FRAUDULENT CLAIM STOPPED—UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD INTEREST—CONFESSION OF FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President, with Gen. Babcock, arrived here this morning—rather unexpectedly to most people, so that there were comparatively few callers to-day. The Cabinet meeting was entirely informal, there being no special call, and nothing but routine business considered. Secretaries Fish, Delano, and Belknap, Postmaster General Creswell and Atorney General Williams were present; also, Assistant Secretary Cowan, of the Interior Department. During the afternoon the President rode out, and this evening he and the members of the Cabinet in the city were entertained at dinner by Gov. Cooke, at his residence in Georgetown. The President will return to Long Branch to-morrow night.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer has stopped a draft of several hundred dollars issued to a claimant whose claim was allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and an appropriation made therefor, because of the accidental discovery of irrefutable evidence that the claim, which was for a house destroyed in the war, was entirely fraudulent, the house having been destroyed by fire before the war. The claim came from North Carolina, and the United States officers will prosecute the offenders there.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The acting Second Controller to-day rendered a decision which determines the position of the Treasury Department, relative to the disposition of the one-half of the earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad which, under the recent law, are withheld. The War Department annually pays for transportation over that road about $800,000 and the Navy Department a much smaller sum. The Quartermaster General has raised the question whether he might not consider and use the one-half so reserved as an additional appropriation for the year, in view of the improbability of any result from the pending litigation prior to that time. This question has been directly submitted by the Navy Department to the Second Controller, who decides that one-half may not be used as an appropriation in any department in which it may have been reserved, but must be kept by the Secretary of the Treasury as assignee in trust for the railroads until the road's, right to the reserved one-half shall be determined through the Court of Claims as authorized by the recent statute, or until such suit shall have been barred by the statuary lapse of six years. The ultimate determination of the question of these reserved earnings involves the construction of the act of July 1, 1862. The whole question between the road and the Government in this regard arises from the different constructions of section 6 of that act. The road maintains that, inasmuch as annual interest is not specifically mentioned, interest can only be collected upon the maturity of the bonds at the expiration of thirty years; consequently, that the earnings may not now lawfully be reserved. The Government maintains the converse proposition. The great point with the railroad has been that compound interest cannot be presumed to have been intended by the statute since the words "interest payable annually" are omitted.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

It is stated that the postal clerk who was suspected of robbing the mails between here and New-York, has confessed his crime, and has acknowledged that the depredations were committed during a series of weeks.

THE NEW LOAN.

With reference to the statements which continue to be made in the New-York Press that the Syndicate had the free use of the proceeds of the fifty millions of bonds for two months, it may be authoritatively said that the Syndicate has at no time received a single bond of the new loan without having first paid the Treasury therefor either in coin or in bonds.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to Mr. William Whitlock, Jr., of New-York City, which furnishes its own explanation:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, covering the certificate of Francis Fairchild, the United States Consul at Liverpool, showing that he had exacted under protest from the master of the ship Carolus Magnus, the sum of $815 in gold, as extra wages for seamen discharged at that port. It appears that the men were shipped at San Francisco, under an agreement in the shipment contract providing for their discharge at Liverpool. Under these circumstances, you ask that directions may be given by the department for refunding the amount to you. I reply, that the action of the Consul, in exacting three months' extra wages for the men discharged at Liverpool, was in accordance with the law, and with his instructions, whether the owners in the article alleged an agreement for the men's discharge or otherwise. In view of these facts, the department has no power to refund the money in question, or reverse the decision of the Consul.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MINERAL LAND TITLES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that parties desiring to acquire title to lands containing valuable deposits of iron ore must comply with the provisions of the Mining act approved May 10, 1872, except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, which, by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, are expressly relieved from its operations. Formerly, lands containing deposits of iron ore were disposed of at private entry as other public lands, after proclamation by the President.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Senator Morton was an early visitor to the Executive Mansion, and remained in consultation with the President for some time during the forenoon. Several other gentlemen had interviews with him, including Gov. Cooke, of this District; Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Major R. H. Carter, of Virginia, and Postmaster Clark, of Galveston, Texas.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Commissioner appointed to examine the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad, reports favorably upon the grading and telegraph of the fourth section of twenty miles of said road, extending from its intersection with the San Joaquin Valley Branch of the Central Pacific Railroad.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The following Postmasters were appointed to-day: Henry M. Geiger at Marysville, Mo.; Silas P. Blodgett at Hyde Park, Mass.; Herman Glofeke at Cheyenne City, Wyoming; Russell Hyde at Bellow's Falls, Vt.; Frank A. Douglass at Boughton, Mich.; Thomas D. Abbott at Laramie City, W. T.

SARATOGA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—At a meeting of the Saratoga Monument Association, organized for the purpose of erecting a monument on the site of the surrender of Burgoyne, held in Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, to-day, the following officers were chosen: President, Hamilton Fish, of New-York City; Vice President, Horatio Seymour, of Utica, and James M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs; Secretary, Wm. L. Stone, of New-York City; Corresponding Secretary, Edward A. B. Canning, of New-York City; Treasurer, Charles H. Payne, of Schuylerville, N. Y. A number of committees were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned for one year, subject to the call of the Chairman.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

CHANGING THE MASTER OF A VESSEL—WAGES OF SEAMEN DISCHARGED IN A FOREIGN PORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Surveyor of Customs at the Port of New-York has propounded the following question to the Treasury Department: "Whether, if the owner of a vessel wishes to change her master, and the captain on board refuses to give up the papers, the owner is authorised to demand them?" The department has replied, that, if the master is not a part owner, the proper course for the owner to pursue is to make application to the Surveyor for the issue of new papers in lieu of those withheld, under article 83, part 1, of the "Revised Regulations," which application the Surveyor has been directed to submit to the department with a statement of the case.

ATTACKED BY A CONVICT.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON THE WARDEN OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—An attempt was made to-day by a convict in the State Prison, at Charlestown to murder the Warden, Gen. Chamberlain. A convict, Daniel Whelton by name, whose duty it was to perform odd jobs about the prison-yard, attacked the Warden while he was on a tour of inspection of the work-shops, with a shovel. After some talk with the Warden he seized the shovel and approached him with it raised as if to strike. The Warden then drew his small pocket pistol and prepared to ward off the blow, when the convict suddenly stopped about ten feet from him and hurled the weapon with fearful force, blade first, at the officer's head. The blade, after cutting through his hat, which lessened the force, struck him full in the face, laying open the flesh on the right side of the nose quite to the base, and cutting a gash over the right eyebrow. Staggering back, half stunned and blinded, the Warden aimed his pistol at the convict and discharged it. The ball entered the left side of the convict, and, striking the tenth rib, cracked it, and then glanced into the fleshy part of the body, where it now remains. As soon as he received the first shot Whelton sprang for a second shovel, but the ball from the second chamber of the Warden's revolver hit that, and glancing over hurt no one. The man was then seized by some of the other convicts, and held till an officer came and secured him. He was taken to the hospital, and his wounds dressed. Warden Chamberlain proceeded to his office, where he was cared for. His wounds are painful, but not dangerous. He will probably carry the marks of the cuts for life. If the blow had been received on the other cheek, the bone of which was broken in an engagement during the last war, it would probably have proved fatal. Whelton is a powerfully-built man, about thirty years of age. He was in for three years for a murderous assault upon a police officer, his sentence beginning in 1871. It is thought that the attack was a premeditated affair, as on the 23d of last month Warden Chamberlain found a bit of paper on his desk upon which was drawn a picture of a man in a coffin with the words:

Chamberlain, beware! Resign, or meet your fate within ten days!

Signed, K. K.

It is also feared that Whelton had accomplices, and that there was a plot to murder the Warden and break jail.

CANADA.

PAINFUL RUMOR REGARDING THE PREMIER—THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—A special dispatch from Montreal, dated the 4th inst., to the *Advertiser*, says: "A rumor was current on Sunday and to-day that Sir John A. Macdonald had attempted suicide. The Government organs, however, deny the story. It is certain, however, that the Premier has been in a low state.

Mr. Beatty, Jr., figures to-day in connection with the Pacific Railroad scandal in letters over his signature in the Montreal *Herald*. He circumstantially and minutely relates arrangements for securing $100,000 from Americans for the use of the Government, goes into particulars of his interviews with the Ministers, and shows their readiness to take and make, come from where it might, so long as it would enable them to retain power. He asks for $50,000 now and $50,000 again, and says: 'I have had about three months' correspondence, both by letter and by personal interviews, of the first importance to the Government, and all this with the ultimate object of settling the Pacific.' He gives the following extract from a letter of one of the Ministry: 'The telegraph is trying to turn the concern into a joint stock. I hope it will succeed. It will be the entering wedge, and new capital will consolidate the concern.' He again says: 'I will subside until action is deemed indispensably necessary.'"

A Montreal paper of Monday afternoon says: "A telegram was shown to several gentlemen in the city, this forenoon, anent the doings of Sir John A. Macdonald at River du Loup. It stated that yesterday afternoon Sir John attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the wharf into the water. He was rescued, but now lies, it is asserted, in a precarious condition. The above is probably the origin of the rumor that has been current to-day, that Sir John was drowned at Point Levis."

THE CHEROKEE NATION ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 5.—An election was held yesterday in the Cherokee Nation for members of the National Council and delegates to the Grand Council at Ockmulgee, which meets on the first Monday in December next. The interest of the election rests mainly upon the issues which have sprung up in the Nation during the past few years relative to the establishment of a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory, and the allotment of land in severalty. The progressive party believe they have carried the election, but owing to the remoteness of some of the voting precincts, and the lack of telegraph facilities, the result cannot be ascertained for several days. The new Council of Cherokees will vote to ratify or reject the Constitution which was framed by the Grand Council at Ockmulgee in 1870, and upon this issue the campaign was conducted.

THE BRIGHAM YOUNG DIVORCE CASE.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 5.—The divorce case of Anne Eliza Young against Brigham Young was up to-day before Judge Emerson. The defendant's attorney, Mr. Hempstead, made the point that the papers were not properly served, inasmuch as the serving officer was appointed in chambers and not in court. Judge Emerson ruled the point well taken, and the plaintiff must make service again. It is understood Mrs. Young has attempted to compromise the suit for $15,000, without the knowledge or consent of her lawyers, Messrs. Smith, Turford, and Hogan, who propose carrying the matter out. A new service of the papers will be at once made.

CONVENTIONS TO-DAY.

Calls have been issued for the following political State Conventions, to be held to-day, Aug 6:

New-York Colored Republican State Convention in Saratoga, to be followed by a mass convention in the evening, which all are invited to attend, for the purpose of giving expression to their appreciation of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Legislature.

Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention in Lowell—originally called for Worcester.

Ohio Democratic State Convention in Columbus, to nominate a State ticket.

Virginia Conservative State Convention in Richmond, to nominate a State ticket.

THE AMERICUS CLUB HOUSE.

TWEED'S MAGNIFICENCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GRAND FETE ON SATURDAY NEXT—TWEED IN HIS GLORY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1873.

Among the many pleasant Summer resorts Greenwich is of the pleasantest. It would be difficult to exaggerate its natural beauties. Any artist who should by chance find himself in the neighborhood would be seized with an uncontrollable itching to sketch its landscape and water scenery. Its hills, crowned with luxuriant foliage, its glens, and grassy knolls, are each studies of themselves. From points of moderate elevation the blue and placid waters of the Sound spread out to the view and afford a prospect of almost unparalleled loveliness. The eye rests with delight on the tiny islands, the many fairy-like coves and inlets, or on the Long Island shore away off in the distance, stretching across the horizon in wavy lines. Nestling amid all this natural beauty is the pretty little village, with its handsome villas, neat, cozy cottages, and churches, whose spires rise high above all, lending additional charms to the surroundings. Such is a rude outline of the Summer home of Wm. M. Tweed, Sr., now indicted for robbing the tax-payers of New-York of vast sums of money.

Here also, occupying one of the most desirable sites on the water front of the township, is the palace of the Americus Club. Built on a cliff at the point of a promontory, the club-house overlooks the Sound and all the charming landscape. It is a magnificent building, covering a large area, and constructed in the shape of an L, with wide piazzas encircling it, and surmounted with a Mansard roof, capped with three towers, the centre one giving a view as far as the eye can reach.

Your correspondent, wandering through this enchanting region, yesterday, strolled from the village to the Americus Club-house. From many accounts of this once famous and afterward notorious organization, I expected to find the club-house, if not in a state of dilapidation, at least deserted and locked up. After a walk through a long, winding, and well-shaded carriage-road, the place was reached. What was my surprise to find everything in a state of bustle and preparation. Carpenters were at work laying a plank-walk and platform in the grounds, and a number of individuals in blue uniforms, with brass buttons, wearing the badge of the club, a tiger's head, were busily discussing the programme of an approaching festivity. There was, in fact, every indication that the idea, so long prevalent, of the club being defunct, was either a mistaken one, or that there was a vigorous effort making to resuscitate it. I found some difficulty in opening a conversation with any of the people around, so preoccupied were they with the business in hand, and also so apparently suspicious of strangers. At first I was apprehensive that I had been mistaken for a sheriff's officer, remembering the legal embarrassments into which the club had once fallen, and the rumored descents of those limbs of the law upon its property. Finding no evidences of ferocious dogs on the ground to let loose on occasion upon obnoxious intruders, I became emboldened, and addressing myself to a somewhat corpulent personage who was seated on the piazza fronting the Sound, we soon entered into conversation. He informed me that the preparations which attracted my attention were for a reception and ball to be given by the club on Saturday evening next. The platform was designed for a music-stand, and the club-house was being put in thorough order for the festive occasion. A steam-boat had been chartered for the accommodation of the guests, and would take them back to the City by moonlight provided the clouds did not interfere to mar this part of the programme. Fully 300 persons, male and female, were to be invited, and a "high old time" was confidently anticipated. Mr. Tweed, he said, would not participate in the evening's amusement owing to a recent domestic affliction. In answer to questions touching the present status of the club, the corpulent man stated that the organization, though not as strong in numbers as in former years, was still in a healthy condition, and had about a hundred paying members. Some objectionable persons had been weeded out of the club, and it now stood on a firmer basis. Mr. Tweed, he said, was still the presiding officer, and residing near by, he was a frequent visitor.

I availed myself of an invitation to inspect the interior of the club-house and to make an ascent to the central tower. The large parlor extends two-thirds of the length of one of the long wings of the building. The floor is covered with the richest of Axminster carpet, splendid gilded rose-wood escritoires and French plate-glass mirrors reaching from floor to ceiling, line the walls on each side. Mantels of black Italian marble are ornamented with costly bronzes, and handsome rosewood tables standing in the centre of the room are decorated with models of Rogers' statuettes. Objects of art and *bric-a-brac* are scattered about in lavish profusion. A piano is at hand for those musically inclined, and a large portrait of the "Boss," painted in oil, hangs in a conspicuous place. At one end of this magnificently-furnished parlor is a reception-room, also elaborately fitted up, and on a table in the centre of the room is a large silver goblet, the gift of the late E. D. Bassford to the club. At the other end of the parlor is a library well-supplied with elegantly-bound books, which do not betray the marks of much use, and furnished with the most luxurious and sleep-inducing arm-chairs. The doors of the majority of the sleeping apartments were open, and on the way up to the tower I caught passing glimses of the interior. Few first-class hotels in New-York City can boast rooms with such rich and admirable appointments. W. M. Tweed's suite of rooms are situated in the south-east corner of the palace, and it is safe to say those of no Eastern potentate are more comfortable, and it is doubtful whether those of the Emperor of Germany, in his country palaces, are better furnished.

The building is arranged to be lit at night with gas manufactured on the premises. How it is manufactured is a conundrum, but notices are posted up warning the reader that, "owing to the peculiarity of its manufacture, serious danger is apprehended if it is left burning without attention." From the tower, as has been mentioned, a view for a long distance in every direction is obtained, and a watchman stationed there with a spy-glass could readily give the alarm of the approach of suspicious characters. There is no doubt that the club-house has been many times a place of temporary concealment for the "Boss" and his fellow-conspirators when warrants have been issued for their arrest. A half dozen yachts float in front, and on the steam-boat wharf a cannon is planted, whether for defense, or for firing salutes, is a matter of speculation. The burgee of the Americus Club flaunts from the central tower, and a large American flag, across which the name of the club is painted, flutters from a tall flagstaff on Tweed's Island, a short distance out in the Sound. A house also stands on this island, and on its front is the tiger-head emblem of the club. Portraits and busts of Tweed in youth and old age are to be found everywhere, and a large wooden statue of him stands on the apex of the roof of the boat-house. The organization has not been inaptly termed "Tweed's Club," for there has ever been, and is still, more honor paid to him by it than to any other member. On a table in the library a book containing the roll of members for 1870 was laying, and on turning over the leaves I read many names notorious in their connection with the Ring and frauds against the City. Some of them will be readily remembered by readers of THE TIMES, such as James Watson, Jas. H. Ingersoll, E. A. Woodward, A. J. Garvey, Cornelius Corson, John H. Keyser, and Joseph B. Young. All of these, except the deceased Watson, have received attentions from the Grand Jury, and several of them have sought safety in flight. Among other names of persons on the roll, in addition to President Tweed, are Justices Shandley, Scott, Hogan, Wm. G. Ely; Charles Loew, County Clerk; Aleck Frear, P. D. Braisted, Jr., Terence Farley, Ed. Cuddy, Thos. Donahue, Ed. M. Haggerty, Morgan Jones, Eugene Michael, J. Shandley, Walter Roche, Chas. H. Hall, Chas. S. Lawrence, J. J. Gumbleton, Jay Gould, Jno. T. Barnard, of Brooklyn; Chas. G. Cornell, William H. Charlock, Isaac J. Oliver, and Owen Brennan. Nearly all of these personages are still active members of the Club. I ascertained by some inquiries made in the village that such of the members who are in arrears for dues have been notified that their accounts with the Club will be settled on the payment of $100, the yearly dues being $200, in addition to the $500 initiation fee. Ex-Alderman Barker, and an individual by the name of Nathans, together with C. S. Lawrence, the present Secretary of the Club, are the persons who are the most active in issuing tickets of invitation for the semi-social and political gathering on Saturday night.

After leaving the palatial Summer resort of the Tammany "gang," filled with romantic ideas of the robbers' retreats one reads about in novels, I felt a desire to visit the residence of the Boss, and made a pilgrimage thereto. A rustic urchin, lying flat on the grass, gave me the direction. Said he:

"You follow this road until you come to another, and then turn to your left. You know where the stone church is, don't you?"

"I have never been here before in my life," I answered.

"Well, you know where the Lenox House is?"

"Haven't the slightest idea," said I.

"Well," said the rustic, "you go up the road to the left till you come to the Lenox House, and then turn to your right till you come on to the Stone Church. Then you'll see two big dogs, and that's Bill Tweed's house."

"Will the dogs bite?" I inquired apprehensively.

"No," said the boy, with a grin, "cos they can't; them's iron dogs."

I left relieved. A brisk walk brought me in front of the Tweed mansion, and I was informed at the gate that Mr. Tweed was not in at the time, but his family were in the house, and he was at home nearly every day. A sign was displayed on a tree forbidding strangers to enter the grounds, and the two harmless iron dogs stood grimly on their pedestals at each side of the gate. The grounds are magnificently laid out, and the residence is of a princely character. The art of the landscape gardener has been called into requisition and there are smooth lawns, beds of flowers, clumps of foliage, and a miniature wind-mill and statues all arranged in excellent taste and order. The house is of a handsome style of architecture with Mansard roof and towers, and stands back some distance from the road. Here the Boss enjoys himself under the acquired vine and fig-tree, and the protection of his counsel, is undisturbed by writs and with his forced contributions from the City Treasuay, is supplied with every luxury. He is growing much stouter, and is said to be in excellent health. There is a story going the rounds that the Boss, wishing to keep entirely out of sight of the officers of the law, has corresponded with the owner of the camera obscura in the Central Park, relative to having a similar instrument placed upon the tower of his country house. The tower overlooks the Sound and all the country round, and by means of the camera obscura the Boss, it is said, hopes to catch sight of those who may be in search of him, and thus elude their pursuit.

BV MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $168,969.

Joseph C. Cloud resumes his rowing journey on the Ohio River to-day, starting from Pittsburg.

Secretary Richardson, accompanied by Special Agent Howe, left Long Branch, for Washington, last night.

Two hundred dollars, conscience money, was received at the Treasury Department, yesterday, from New-York.

The Coroner in Philadelphia has committed for trial Charles Dyer, aged sixteen, who stabbed Charles Hawk on July 20.

The Public Building Commission of Philadelphia has decided that the new public buildings shall be constructed of white marble.

The Utah Territorial election passed off quietly. Outside the Gentile mining camp the Mormon ticket was elected.

There was a tremendous rain-storm on Monday at Salt Lake City which did considerable damage.

Vice President Wilson was in Boston yesterday, looking very well. He says he is improving fast.

John B. Stickney has been appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Florida, vice Knight, resigned.

Leroy S. Brown has been appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.

The valuation of Worcester, Mass., this year, as shown by the Assessor's books, is $47,176,534, an increase since last year of nearly $6,000,000.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Dental Association convened at Put-in-Bay Ohio, yesterday. About 150 delegates were present.

In a wrestling match between Ted Law and Mike Tiernay, in Pittsburgh, Penn., the referee has decided that the men must wrestle again on Monday.

Another deposit of $500 in the Allen-McCoole prize-fight, to come off Sept. 23, was made last night in St. Louis. Fifteen hundred dollars are now up.

The Department of Justice will issue its thirteenth volume of opinions in a few weeks. It will embrace the opinions of Judge Hoar and Mr. Akerman.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet in Boston on Tuesday, Aug. 12, to fix upon the time and place for holding the Massachusetts Convention.

At Saugus, Mass., on Monday, Daniel C. Marble, eighty years of age, was thrown into the river by a locomotive, and his injuries are considered fatal.

The extension of the Lexington and Arlington Railroad through Bedford to Concord, Mass., was opened on Monday with a directors' excursion over the road.

Coroner Bullock, of Cold Spring, N. Y., began the inquest yesterday upon the body of a little girl who died from drinking whisky. She was sent for the liquor by her parents.

The following customs receipts are reported for the week ending July 26: New-York, $2,320,510; Philadelphia, $85,188; Baltimore, $143,304; New-Orleans, $28,936.

The tenth free excursion for children was given in Philadelphia yesterday. There were 1,485 participants, of whom one-half were children. These excursions have proved very successful.

Gov. Hartranft and a party of fifteen ladies and gentlemen arrived at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday afternoon, on their way home from Lake George and Saratoga.

The first installment of the new fifty-cent notes have been delivered to Treasurer Spinner by the Printing Bureau, and were issued to-day. In a few days they will be circulated all over the country.

The Post-office Department distributed to the postmasters, last week, from the Agency at Springfield, Mass., 5,260,000 postal cards, which is about 2,000,000 more than in any previous week.

At Dodgeville, Mass, on Monday, the forenoon freight-train out of Boston ran off the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad, and twelve cars were wrecked. Trains were delayed until after midnight.

The case of Houghton vs. Surveyor General Hardenburg, involving the right of custody of the Los Animos land patent by Hardenburg, has been decided in the Twelfth District Court, in California, in favor of the latter.

There was a desperate fight among roughs at Coxsackie, N. Y., on Monday evening. They had accompanied an excursion from Albany. Pistols and knives were freely used, and report says that one man was fatally injured.

The balances in the Treasury, yesterday, were: Currency, $9,272,792 39; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,930,000; coin, $80,578,608 61, including in coin certificates, $43,613,600; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

GOSSIP ON FRENCH AFFAIRS

PARIS OUT OF SEASON.

A GENERAL HEGIRA—THE ASSEMBLY—FAVRE'S BLUNDERS—M. CHASLES' DEATH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 21, 1873.

The departure of our illustrious Persian guest has been the signal for a general hegira. The *villegiature* season had come before the arrival of the Shah, and all who had châteaux or chalets in the country, or *maisons de campagne* in the environs of the city, had already departed for the season. But thousands came back again to enjoy the fêtes given in honor of Nasr-ed-Din, and all who could possibly manage to do so felt bound to put in an appearance on this extraordinary occasion, and thus establish their standing in society, and their right to be secluded among the friends of the court. After the reception at the Elysée, however, this obligation ceased. On Sunday the Champs Elysées were deserted, or given up to bonnes with children, and bourgeois families in their best holiday attire. Here everybody who pretends to be anything feels bound to go out of town for a few weeks at least, and those whose fortunes bind them to the city esteem it a social duty to maintain a fictitious absence by abstaining from showing themselves in any public place. When the shooting season opens, young men take a gun and dog, in a cab and, after promenading the town for several hours, go out to Asnières by rail, enter at night by the Porte Maillot, and shut themselves up at home for several days. The fiction of absence during the country season is even more general. Two intimate friends may have glimpses of each other during the entire Summer, but they take pains to ignore each other's presence, and at the end of the season exchange their impressions of country or sea-side life, and their congratulations upon the return to the pleasures of the city. With the most candid air in the world they relate their Summer adventures, for, while each knows that the other is speaking of a fictitious absence, both appear to think that the third parties who hear them are filled with envy at their good fortune. But all who can afford it go away for six weeks in the Summer, and they have every reason to do so. In the first place, it is *comme il faut*, the right thing to do; and, in the second place, it is healthy and invigorating. I give the latter consideration a secondary place, because it is of minor importance in actual life, since the members of high society would gayly pass the fever season in the miasma of the Roman Campagna, if such a residence could be made fashionable.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly has voted itself a three months' vacation, to commence on the 25th of July, and to end on the 5th of November. Some objections came from the members of the Left, but merely as to the date of the commencement. A sharp campaign against the Ministry had been planned, and it was resolved to harass the Government by frequent interpellations, in the hope of leading it to commit some mistake. M. Thiers, M. Grévy, and M. Dufaure are the master spirits of this plan; but all of these gentlemen declined to take an active part in the debates. Moreover, on Friday last all of them advised the withdrawal of the interpellations fixed for to-day upon the interior policy of the Government. It was evident to their minds that the present attack would only result in strengthening the majority. This explains the dispatch which appeared in the London Times of the day previous stating this fact most positively, for the writer of it (who wears the red ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur since the 24th May) was very evidently inspired by M. Thiers. And a more sensible view could not have been taken.

M. FAVRE'S BLUNDERS.

M. Jules Favre had been selected as the champion of the first interpellation, and this was simply strengthening the armory of weapons already in the hands of the defense. M. Favre's "social error" was immediately thrown up at him, and Gen. Ducrot's crushing testimony before the committee published in full. The General shows that M. Favre is the real author of the useless massacre of Buzenval, (which I stated at the time, by the by,) and declared in council that the attack must be made at any cost, to satisfy popular clamor. Ducrot offered to satisfy "popular clamor" with two regiments of cavalry and a battery of mitrailleuses; but M. Favre was horrified at the idea of firing upon "the people." Besides, the National Guard "demanded a little blood-letting, and they must have it." It was in this light manner that so important an affair was treated, and the General further says that his delay of two hours was entirely due to the orders of M. Favre, who would mix himself up in military operations. As this testimony had never been published before it made a sensation, and it was thought prudent for M. Favre to retire, withdrawing at the some time his interpellation. He did so, but two or three impetuous gentlemen jumped up to take it, and with a scornful laugh the majority voted all they demanded, and fixed the debate for to-day. The Jules Favre affair, and the withdrawal of the strong leaders, leaves the Government in presence of an insignificant faction. The result of the debate, therefore, barring unexpected errors, will be as predicted by MM. Thiers, Grévy, and Dufaure, and the majority will come out of the struggle greatly strengthened, if not numerically, at least by the defeat of the opposition. It is understood that the Government will then refuse to entertain any further interpellations until after the vacation. A little common sense would show any one, I should think, that nothing could be gained by such attacks at the very moment of adjournment, for the Ministry has a clear right to a week's delay in answering, and could put off any reply if it had the slightest hesitation in speaking upon the subject in hand.

M. CHASLES' DEATH.

The death of Philarete Chasles has taken every one by surprise, for the eminent writer was so young a man at seventy-five that every one supposed him good for a dozen years at least. The last time I saw him in his professor's chair at the Sorbonne, he was as lively and chirping as a bird, and addressed his audience with all the fire and ardor of youth. Doubtless you have already given the facts about his life, contained in contempory biographies, but I shall have a few notes to give you in my next. Philarete Chasles was, I believe, thoroughly appreciated by only one Amercian writer, and that one is Prof. W. S. Chase, who is, or was, a writer for the daily Press of New-York, and who once published an edition of *Vericour's French Literature*," with a mass of admirable notes. But latterly Chasles was only good for a professorship, for he belonged essentially to the anti-telegraphic age.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Two sons of David Kendall, a highly-respected citizen of Henry County, aged eighteen and twenty-two years, were drowned in West Lake, on Saturday last, while bathing. One of the young men, who could not swim, got into deep water, and his brother, in attempting to save him, was clutched in his arms and drawn down. A third brother, in attempting to save them, narrowly escaped the same fate.

THE TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

NOTES ON THE SITUATION.

LATE TROUBLES FORESHADOWED—A MINISTERIAL CRISIS—THE NEW CABINET—THE PROVINCES—CARLIST MOVEMENTS—THE "KING'S" PROCLAMATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, July 20, 1873.

I have just received some notes from Spain, giving the latest news from that distracted country, and extending somewhat the information sent you by telegraph. It was generally supposed that a change would take place in the government during the first week in July. By accident I made a long railway journey, some weeks ago, with Prince Alphonso, son of Queen Isabella, who had been hastily called here to join in a family council. Word had been received that Serrano, who is an Alphonsist, was ready to put himself forward and assume the dictatorship temporarily. It appears clear enough that Spain will go on from bad to worse until a military government has possession of affairs, and the question at issue was the support of the Alphonsists and the friends of Queen Isabella. There is another element in Spanish politics about which nothing is said. Don François d'Assises, the husband of the Queen, seems a very insignificant personage, but he has a very strong party at his back, composed of many of the most powerful grandees in the country. It became necessary, therefore, to reconcile the four or five different factions in the Bourbon family, and to get their united consent and support to the coup d'état, to which Serrano would lend his name. A brother of an Austrian Cabinet Minister informed me that the Emperor had no doubt the movement would take place in a very short time. But it appears that, either from distrust of Serrano's intentions or too great divisions among themselves, the Bourbons have not been able to guarantee to this movement the support which was expected from them. It may be, also, that the army is more divided than was at first supposed. Perfectly sure that the men who had charge of the Government would run into excesses, and bring the country toward a point which would demand the intervention of the army, the leaders have held back, and have been most admirably served by M. Pi y Margall and his friends. But the Carlist movement has grown so menacing that it begins to interfere with the waiting policy, and I was told yesterday that an officer had been sent to Serrano urging him to delay no longer, for if he did Don Carlos would soon be marching upon Madrid. The Pretender's prospects are growing brighter, and if he can gain one great victory the Ultramontanes will send him funds. The new Ministry is favorable to the military movement.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

My Spanish correspondent writes: "Señor Pi y Margall has decidedly thrown the handle after the ax. On the 18th he sent his resignation on the ground that he could see no possible way of forming a Ministry which would represent the different factions of the Chamber—a combination which, under the actual circumstances, he deemed an absolute and imperative necessity. The unanimity with which the Cortes has voted all the propositions presented by Señor Margall, good, bad, and indifferent, was kept up to the end, for it was by a unanimous vote that his resignation was accepted. It was unanimously, less one voice, that the vote of thanks was given him. This fact shows that many members voted with an *arrière pensée*, and with the deliberate intention of allowing Pi y Margall to go to extremes and show his incapacity. The idea was that if rope enough was given him he would soon hang himself. When this was known Señor Margall determined to test the matter by resigning, and was astounded to find a unanimous vote in favor of accepting his resignation. His friends voted in this instance with a secret motive, and immediately brought his name forward again, not doubting that he would be re-elected. But Señor Salmeron was elected, receiving 110 votes, against 93 given to Pi y Margall. This is, I think, about the relative strength of the two parties, ordinarily speaking."

THE NEW CABINET.

But if the unanimity has been broken in the Cortes it has been established in the Cabinet, which appears to be the essential thing for the moment. The Ministry has been entirely recruited from the Right. It is as follows:

President of the Council, without Portfolio—Señor Salmeron.
Foreign Affairs—Señor Fernando Gonzales.
Finances—Señor Cavajal.
Justice—Señor Gil Bergas.
Interior—Señor Maisonave.
War—Gen. Gonzalez.
Marine—Señor Oreiro.
Public Works—Señor Moreno Rodrigues.
Colonies—Señor Palanca.

Before proceeding to elect the new President the Cortes had decided in principle that he should have all the powers and prerogatives enjoyed by Señor Margall. This needs a word of explanation. I have told you that the Cortes voted everything asked by Pi y Margall, and one day he asked extraordinary powers, or power to place himself above the law and to act without consulting anything but his own good will. Foreseeing that Pi y Margall might be defeated, the Left wanted this law repealed, or the vote canceled, and the Right refused it, and continued the extraordinary powers to Señor Salmeron. After the election of Salmeron the Left wanted to declare the Cortes in permanence, but this was promptly refused.

A PANIC.

Meantime a great crowd had gathered about the Chamber of Deputies, and considerable animation reigned among the people. The above vote had just been declared, when a bomb exploded in front of the building, at the very doors of the Assembly. It was probably thrown by some practical joker, but it caused a scene of the wildest excitement. The people fled, crushing each other, and within the Deputies were stricken with amazement. For a moment it was thought that a revolution had begun, and a rush was made toward the doors; but the explosion was soon explained, and order was restored. Twenty persons were arrested, but I doubt that the right man has been found.

THE PROVINCES.

There is nothing new from Cartagena, except the agitation among the laboring men caused by the intrigues of the Internationalists, who are fomenting strikes in every direction. This is playing into the hands of the revolutionists, if it is not a revolutionary movement; for, once the working men are induced to strike, two-thirds of them are easily led to take up arms.

AUTONOMOUS STATES.

Valencia has just proclaimed itself an "Autonomous Federal State, like Murcia." This is the wording of the pronunciamento. This "like Murcia" saved a good deal of explanation. The manifesto of the Murcian Central Committee, while declaring the province of Murcia a free, autonomous State, recognized in principle the authority of the Cortes and declared that, in constituting itself a Federal State, Murcia would go no further for the present than put in force the parliamentary decision which proclaimed the Spanish Federation. This explains the expression above quoted, but I must say that, in a public document, this "like Murcia" seemed to me like a stroke of genius.

THE BARCELONA STRIKES.

The strikes at Barcelona have ended, and at the present time the city is sufficiently calm. The workmen showed so good a disposition on resuming their labors that the Captain General authorized them to draw and retain arms to defend themselves against the Internationalists. I fear that this is an imprudent measure, but the workmen of Barcelona have thus far shown good sense. They were told that, other routes being menaced by the Carlists, the one by Barcelona would become a thoroughfare, and that thousands of rich strangers would pass that way, leaving large sums of money and creating a prosperity which would affect all classes. This is true for the moment, but of course the route to Madrid by Barcelona will only be used during the Carlist campaign.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS.

The sharp musketry and artillery firing which was heard the 18th in the direction of Capellades gave rise to the belief that Saballs, Miret, and Don Alphonso were attacking that place. We have news of a skirmish in that vicinity, but advices from the frontier of Navarre state that the town was not attacked. But in the latter province the regular troops and the National Guards evacuated Elisondo on the approach of the Carlists, retiring without risking an engagement to Estoban and Burguette. This and other facts lead me to think that the Carlist movement has received fresh impulse within the past few days, and probably owing to the receipt of news that an attempt was made to unite the army upon Serrano as Dictator. Above all things, Don Carlos feels bound to keep the present divisions in the army alive, and it is my opinion that this new "splurge," if I may use the word, is urged by the Ultramontanes, who know through the Jesuits of Madrid all the political and military secrets of the day. There is no doubt in the world that many of the provincial officials are controlled by the priesthood, and that some secretly sympathize with Don Carlos. Some doubts are expressed about the military Governor of Saragossa, who received positive orders to send all of his troops to Madrid. He was much annoyed by this order, and, after reflecting upon it over night, replied that he could not obey it, because the Carlists had passed the Ebro in force, and, besides, he had reason to fear a new rising of the Carlist sympathizers in the province. The Government feared the same thing, it appears, and also feared that the Governor of Saragossa might not deal as promptly with the Carlists as the circumstances warranted.

THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ.

My correspondent is a newspaper man of note, who is now out for a vacation, and to his information I may add a few facts. The Curé of Santa Cruz has not been forced to endure, as was generally supposed, a vulgar military degradation. On the contrary, he capitulated with the honors of war. I give you the text of the treaty signed at the time of his fall:

His Excellency, the Marquis de Valdespina, Chief of Staff of the Royal Army of the North, commanding the operating columns in the Cinco-Villas and Batzan, and D. Manuel Santa Cruz, agree as follows:

D. Manuel Santa Cruz submits to the will of his legitimate sovereign, Don Carlos VII., (by the grace of God.) He resigns the command he held; turns over all his troops and the Fort of Arichulegui, with its artillery and munitions of war, to the aforesaid Gen. de Valdespina, and retires from the country.

The General, Marquis de Valdespina, accords, upon his side, to D. Manuel Santa Cruz a safe-conduct and all necessary securities, in order that he may make his voyage without molestation from any Carlist. His Excellency gives the same guarantees to —— and ——, upon the wishes of Don Santa Cruz, and upon his word of honor that the above-named will not return to Spain without the permission of the King, and that they will never try to light the fires of discord among the soldiers of our lord, the King.

As a guarantee for the remission of Arichulegui and of his forces, Santa Cruz promises that he will not cause any conflict, and engages upon his word of honor that he will not make use of this safe-conduct until the accomplishment of these stipulations.

In faith of which the two parties interested have signed at Vera, the 9th July, 1873.

THE MARQUIS DE VALDESPINA.
MANUEL SANTA CRUZ.

It appears that Don Carlos had but little confidence in the signature of Santa Cruz, for he ordered his troops to shoot him if he appeared at the head of any band; but this order was dated a week after the above convention. During this period Santa Cruz and his followers arrived at Bayonne, after having taken off his uniform, and put on his priest's soutane. Followed by his secretary, El Maestro, and his lieutenant Emparan, the good Curé passed by Vegna de la Platte to the French frontier, en route for Rome. There he intends to throw himself at the feet of the Holy Father, and demand pardon. The offense of Santa Cruz is that he was too fond of plundering and massacreing on his own account. So long as his operations were in the name of "our Lord, the King," he was patronized and encouraged, but it was rumored that the Curé was too ambitious to be allowed to succeed.

CARLOS' PROCLAMATION.

It is probable you have received the "King's" proclamation ere this, but I subjoin the full text, as published on the pretender's entry into Navarre:

VOLUNTEERS: Invoking the god of armies, and listening to the voice of Spain in agony, I present myself in your midst, sure of your courage and your loyalty. Poor in resources, but rich in faith and in heroism, you have known how to sustain nobly a campaign unequaled, incredible, and fabulous; and, in the midst of incessant privations and fatigues, you have demanded but one thing—arms. My efforts to procure them for you have not been wholly in vain. And this duty accomplished, as far as it lay in my power, I come to fulfill one a great deal more agreeable to my heart: I come to fight, like you, for our country, for our God. I cannot longer, arrested by political considerations, watch with folded arms this restoring and patriotic struggle. I deplore the blindness of the army which combats us, because it misunderstands you and me. We are ready to receive them with open arms, if, in a moment of good counsel, they reflect that the monarchical flag has been for fifteen centuries the flag of the glories and the honor of Spanish armies; if they reflect that the only true monarchical flag is my own—the flag of Legitimacy and of right.

But, since it is not thus, we must subjugate by force an impious and ruinous revolution, which only sustains itself by violence.

It is with indescribable emotion that I receive the sincere homage of your enthusiastic devotion. It is with indescribable emotion that I tread this noble Vasco-Naverrois soil, whence I address the expression of my gratitude to all the generous defenders of a just cause, and the accents of my friendly voice to all Spaniards. With loud cries Spain demands that we should come to her aid. Volunteers, forward! Spain says that she is dying! Volunteers, let us save her! CARLOS.

ZUGARRAMURDY, Sunday, July 6, 1873.

STREET OPENINGS.

Corporation Counsel Augustus F. Smith, appeared before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, and presenting the necessary petition of the property owners for the opening of Desbrosses-street, from its present terminus to Grand-street, moved for the appointment of commissioners.

Mr. Florence Leary appeared before the Court at the same time, and, on behalf of a number of the property-owners, asked that Mr. L. L. Lambert be named as one of the commissioners. Mr. Smith said he had no suggestions to make as to the other appointments.

In the matter of opening Ninety-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, and the extension of Tenth-avenue north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, Mr. Smith moved that the Court name a new commissioner in the room of Mr. John Wheeler, who has tendered his resignation because of being Tax Commissioner.

Judge Pratt reserved his decision in both matters.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Charles Mason, a notorious thief and well-known member of the east-side gang, whose portrait adorns the Rogues' Gallery, accompanied by three confederates, assailed Henry Plattner in the Bowery, near Canal-street. Mason struck him in the face, while the others surrounded and held him. Mason then proceeded to rifle his pockets of a gold watch and chain, worth $229, and $175 in currency. Justice Shandley, at Essex Market, yesterday, held the accused without bail to answer. He positively refused to state who his confederates were.

A FICKLE MAID.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* tells the woes of a rich old bachelor—not so very old, either—in Amherst, who had wooed and, as he supposed, won, a fair damsel of the place. "The bridal day was to have been on Thursday. So much confidence did the would-be bridegroom place in his inamorata that he gave her $500 for the purchase of her *trousseau*. The girl took the money and went to the city, but not a cent did the frugal maid expend. She bought some $600 worth of feminine attire, and had it charged to her expectant lord and master. The happy day came, but no sound of marriage bells was heard. The day before, the fickle fair had left, ostensibly for the South, but really for the 'Hub,' whither a festive student lover, who had long secretly courted her, followed. The disappointed cœlebs thinks hymen's bonds very uncertain property, and now prefers Uncle Sam's securities."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DECAYED FRUIT—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—CITY MORTALITY—CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The Board of Health met yesterday, Prof. Chandler, the President, in the chair, and Commissioners Vanderpoel, H. Smith, and Stephen Smith present. After the minutes of the last meeting were approved of, Attorney Bliss reported ninety-two cases of non-compliance with orders of the board. Suits were directed to be brought against the offending parties.

DECAYED FRUIT.

An important subject was then brought up for consideration.

The Sanitary Committee submitted the following report:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 201 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873.

The Sanitary Committee respectfully call the attention of the board to the large quantities of unripe and decaying vegetables and fruit exposed for sale in different parts of the City, and especially in the poorer districts. On scores of fruit-stands there is scarcely an article that is suitable for eating. It appears, on inquiry, that there is a large class of tradesmen and women who purchase in the markets only unripe and worthless fruits, and they either locate themselves on the sidewalks, and retail their miserable trash principally to poor children, or go through the streets with carts and sell it from door to door.

The effect of these fruits upon the health of those who consume them is most disastrous. They induce diseases of the bowels of the most intractable and fatal character. With the advent of these fruits the death-rate from diarrheal diseases is largely increased, and though other conditions at that season of the year aggravate such affections, yet it is a matter of common experience among medical men that unripe and decayed fruits are far too often the exciting cause.

The present season has been unfavorable for the growth and ripening of many fruits now in market, and it is the testimony of market men that the amount of unripe fruit offered for sale by small venders is in excess of former years. This circumstance, together with the prevalence of cholera in the West, will, we think, justify this board in taking measures to prevent the distribution of such dangerous materials among the poor.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to assign two inspectors to superintend the inspection of fruits of every description, with instructions to seize, condemn, and cause the destruction of all unripe, decayed, and unwholesome fruits offered for sale, as provided by the ordinances of this board.

Respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., Chairman,
Sanitary Superintendent.

The report was approved of, and the resolution adopted. Dr. Day will at once begin an inspection of the fruit sold in the City, and condemn, seize, and destroy all that he finds unfit for use.

During the past week 182 complaints have been received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

The Disinfecting Corps have visited forty premises where contagious diseases have been found, and have Disinfected and fumigated thirty-nine houses, thirty-nine privy-sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c.

One case of small-pox was removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps, and one dead body to the Morgue.

In addition to the regular duties performed by the disinfecting Corps, 152 miles of street-gutters, 695 privies, 57 yards, 48 cellars, together with Washington, Fulton, Clinton, and Catharine Markets were disinfected.

Permits have been granted for eighty-nine vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Aug. 2, 1873:

Week ending July 26—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 45; measles, 16; diphtheria, 33; small-pox, 2.

Week ending Aug. 2—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 51; measles, 15; diphtheria, 32; small-pox, 1.

CITY MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris presented the following interesting statements in reference to the mortality of the City:

In the week ending Aug. 2 there were 889 deaths reported in this City, and in the preceding week 860 were reported, and 908 actually occurred; 607 of the 889 deaths were of children under 5 years of age; 533 were under 2 years, and 432 were infants under a year old. A map of the City, showing the precise localities in which the deaths were reported as caused by diarrheal diseases, is herewith submitted, together with a memorandum concerning the same.

The mortality last week, as estimated upon deaths reported, is equal to 46.22 in 1,000 inhabitants, annual rate. In the four preceding weeks the mean death-rate was 41.28; and in the four weeks ending June 28 the mean rate was 24.65. The increase of infant mortality became noticeable during the third and fourth weeks in June, but it was not until three weeks of hot weather had elapsed that this increase became excessive. The death-rate in this City, exclusive of infants under two years of age, is but slightly in excess of the average rate of mortality of this class of the population for the year. In the 940,000 inhabitants in the City over two years of age, there were 356 deaths last week, and a death-rate less than 20 in 1,000 yearly in that portion of our population.

No epidemic is prevailing. Diarrheal maladies are charged with 373 of the deaths, which is 30 less than occurred in the preceding week; 346 of these deaths were of children under five years old, and only 27 were in persons over five years of age. Scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, diseases of the nervous system, and direct effects of heat are charged with 40 more deaths last week than occurred in the week before.

Other Cities.

The death-rate in the chief cities east of the Alleghanies is lower generally than it was last year at this season, yet there is nearly the same excess of infant mortality as we notice in New-York. But in the cities of the West and South-west the rate of mortality has in some instances greatly exceeded that of New-York. The mortality in London and twenty other cities in Great Britain, the third week in July, was at the rate of 22 in 1,000 annually. In Berlin, the second week in July, it was at the rate of 46; in Florence, 30; in Vienna, 33; in Rome, the previous week, 34 per 1,000 yearly. In that portion of the population of New-York over five years of age the rate of mortality compares favorably with that of any other large city in the world. The map and special record relating to the mortality during the past few weeks convey important facts in regard to the localities and causes that invite preventive sanitary care.

The following is an abstract from the records of death in the last fortnight of July for five years past:

Year.	Total deaths by all causes.	Deaths by diarrheal diseases.	Deaths by direct effects of solar heat.	Deaths of infants under one year.	Deaths of infants under two years.	Deaths of infants under five years.	Deaths in institutions.	Mean temperature in the two weeks.
1868	1511	716	14	719	988	1069	166	79.00
1869	1321	507	3	626	799	918	168	73.75
1870	2021	783	178	897	1136	1224	240	81.93
1871	1185	424	2	497	637	709	203	69.96
1872	1457	556	1	599	799	903	223	73.97
Average	1499	597	40	668	872	965	200	75.72
Two weeks end'g Aug. 2, 1873	1797	776	10	868	1072	1202	209	77.8

Average humidity—1868, 72.00; 1869, 63.77; 1870, 52.98; 1871, 63.18; 1872, 71.79.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The condition of the streets was set forth in the following report by the Sanitary Superintendent:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.

Dr. Stephen Smith, Chairman Sanitary Committee:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report compiled from the reports of the inspectors and assistant inspectors of this department upon the condition of the public streets and avenues during the week ending Aug. 2:

Inspector Judson (First, Third, and Fifth Wards) reports no change in the condition of the streets in his district during the past week. They are generally filthy, and present a striking contrast to those blocks up town, where the residents (after being taxed for street-cleaning) are compelled to hire the work done by a private arrangement, in order to keep their neighborhood tolerably clean and wholesome.

Inspector Tracy (Sixth Ward) reports Elm-street, from Canal to Franklin-street, dirty with street dirt and rubbish; Walker-street, from Canal to Centre-street, dirty, with street dirt, manure, and rubbish; Centre-street, from Worth to Chambers, dirty with street dirt and manure; Pearl-street, from Elm to Chatham, very dirty with street dirt, garbage, and rubbish. The remainder of the streets in the Sixth Ward were pretty well cleaned, excepting the unpaved one, crossing the Five Points.

Assistant Inspector Emerson (Seventh Ward) reports his streets for the week dirtier than for several weeks past, due to rubbish and garbage being thrown into the streets soon after the street-sweepers have done their work. In the early part of the week Birmingham-street, and Henry, from Birmingham to Catharine-street, were unclean with garbage and rubbish, and there were piles of rubbish, vegetables, and street dirt in front of Nos. 171, 173, and 176 Monroe-street. Corlears-street was in its usual filthy and unevenly paved condition. On Saturday, Aug. 2, East Broadway, in front of Nos. 169 to 181 inclusive, was unclean from rubbish and garbage recently thrown out; Montgomery, between Henry and Front; Water, between Montgomery and Clinton; Front, between Jackson and Scammel; Monroe, between Grand and Jackson; Henry, in front of the row of tenement-houses from Nos. 304 to 310, were unclean with street dirt, rubbish, and garbage, scattered, or in piles, and with pools of filthy water; Corlears, between Water and Cherry streets, was filthy with pools of standing water. Nothing had been done toward making the necessary repairs in the pavement of this much used street.

Assistant Inspector Hughes (Eighth Ward) reports his streets in good condition as regard cleanliness.

Inspector Morris (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards) does not find his streets as clean as usual. There were few special conditions to complain of, but the work was done imperfectly. The worst were Gansevoort and the upper part of Washington-street.

Inspector Bryant (Tenth and Thirteenth Wards) has never seen his streets so clean before. Mangin, Sheriff and Allen streets, however, contained some street filth and garbage.

Inspector Munde (Eleventh Ward) finds no change since last week, excepting that the streets whose pavement is defective are filled with stagnant water, due to the recent showers, and present a deplorable aspect.

Assistant Inspector Atwater (Seventeenth Ward) finds his streets well swept and clean, excepting Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth streets, portions of which lying between First-avenue and Avenue A, were strewn with garbage.

Inspector Russel (Eighteenth Ward) finds his streets, this week, generally quite clean.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth Ward) reports his streets as in a very fair condition. Those lying in the extreme west are the worst, owing to tenants throwing their garbage in the gutters.

Inspector Roberts (Twenty-first Ward) reports all his streets clean, excepting those requiring repaving.

Assistant Inspector Ewing (lower part of Twenty-second Ward) says: "All of the well-paved streets are kept in a condition highly creditable to the Street-cleaning Bureau," but mentions Fifty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, as unclean. In both of these blocks garbage is habitually thrown into the gutters, and in Forty-seventh-street, the street-sweepers are embarrassed in their work by the presence of carts and trucks.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part of Twenty-second Ward) says: "The gutters on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, contain stagnant and offensive water, which is continually increasing, because of the displacement of a few gutter-stones, the resetting of which would remedy the difficulty. All the other paved streets are faultlessly clean. The filthy condition of Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, remains unchanged. Sixty-second-street, sixty feet west of Ninth-avenue, needs cleaning, and the gutter at this part of the street on the north side should be cleaned and swept out as far as the receiving basin."

Inspector Post (lower part of Nineteenth Ward) finds his streets in a very good condition, excepting the following, viz.: All the unpaved streets; also, Forty-first-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; Forty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues; Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; First-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-eighth streets; Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-sixth streets.

Most of the inspectors complain of their badly-paved streets. It is practically impossible to keep them clean while in their present irregular condition. They should be repaired with Belgian pavement, previous to which all houses needing it should be connected with the sewer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER D. F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

THE MARKETS.

THE RECENT WORK OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—FURTHER ACTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, Special Inspector Gridley reported as follows "in reference to Fulton Market: In company with five Sanitary Inspectors, about 100 workmen, and eight trucks, at 12 o'clock Saturday evening, I proceeded to Fulton Market, and took down all the booths, stalls and stands, in Fulton-street, South-street, and Beekman-street. The work was finished, and the materials carted to the Corporation yard, foot of Stanton-street, by 10:30 A. M. the following day."

This report was supplemented by the following, showing the condition of the market after the raid. Both reports were approved:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.

Dr. W. De F. Day, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR: In compliance with orders received from you Aug. 2, 1873, in company with Inspectors Bryant, Tracy, Hall, and Ewing, I inspected Fulton Market at the time of and after the destruction of the booths around the same, and have the honor to report as follows:

The workmen, under the charge of Inspector Gridley, began the demolition on the Fulton-street side of the market, and as the floors of the booths were removed, the street gutters beneath them were all found in a very filthy condition, the gutter under the stand occupied by Mr. Fitzpatrick (about 150 feet east of Front-street) as an oyster and coffee saloon, being extremely filthy, the black mud and slime deposited to the depth of six to eight inches, and masses of decomposing animal matter emitting a frightful stench.

Under the floors on this side of the market the deposits accumulated were mostly decaying animal matter, and on the Beekman-street side decaying vegetable matter seemed to predominate.

On the South-street side the booths had from one to four layers, and also the beams on which they rested were so decomposed and rotten that they crumbled to pieces at the slightest touch. Between the floors of the booths and the sidewalk, in many cases, the space had been filled in with sawdust, and in some instances this had become saturated with liquid filth so as to present a very offensive accumulation.

The odors given off from these places, as they were exposed by the workmen, were so intensely foul and disgusting that I deemed it necessary to have disinfectants applied at once, and at 4:45 A. M. telegraphed to the corps at the laboratory in Worth-street and had 150 gallons of the street disinfecting fluid sprinkled over it.

In the morning I telegraphed the Police Inspector in charge at Central Office, asking if a gang of street-sweepers could not be sent, and informed him of the condition of the street. I also called at the Central Office at 10:30 A. M., and saw Inspector Walling, who telegraphed Inspector Thorne, and requested him to have it cleaned at once.

The work was completed and the lumber removed by 10 A. M.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. ROBERTS, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector.
ROGER S. TRACY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector.
W. A. EWING, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 4th day of August, 1873.

JACOB A. WEIL,
Notary Public, New-York City.

OTHER STANDS TO BE DEMOLISHED.

Dr. Janes, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, made the following report: "I have inspected the sheds and stands situated on the north-west side of South-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip, and standing partly on the sidewalk and partly on the carriage-way. They are detrimental to health from the fact that they in their present position interfere with the thorough cleaning of the sidewalk and gutter, as some of them extend so far beyond the curb-stone as to cover a large portion of the street pavement, and thus give lodgement beneath the floors and along their sides to street filth and stagnant water. The owners and occupants of the sheds and stands are: Michael Cornahan, fruit-dealer; John Martin, hats; Lyon & Lynch, fruit and fish dealers; Michael Regan, fish; Romer & Holden, fish; Michael Barry, fruit; Jas. Donohoe, fruit; Thomas Holden, fish; John Nichols, fish; J. Rody, fish, and Margaret O'Neill, cakes and fruit. These stands and sheds project from one foot to about eight or ten feet beyond the curb, and in proportion as they thus project they are detrimental to health by affording obstructions to the thorough cleaning of the gutter and pavement, thus constituting a nuisance which should be removed."

The board condemned the stands as a nuisance, and ordered their removal by Saturday next, at noon.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Inspector Judson, and Carl Pfeifer, the architect, submitted a joint report to the Board of Health, yesterday, concerning the best means of improving Washington Market in reference to light and air. They stated that they had made a special examination of the market for that purpose, and at the time of their visit, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., the interior of the market was so dark as to prevent business being carried on without the aid of gas-light. The want of proper light in an extensive market was most detrimental to health, for it prevented the stalls and food exposed for sale from being kept in a cleanly condition. The air of the market was oppressively warm, offensive, and close. Its bad condition was mainly due in the first instance to the respiration of the market-men and their customers; secondly, to the product of the combustion of the illuminating gas; thirdly, to the moist exhalations from fresh and salted meats, fish and vegetables approaching decay, and fourthly, to the heat, physiological and inorganic combustion. The decomposition of articles of food was undoubtedly quickened by this condition of atmosphere. They recommended, in order to remove the evil, that the roof of the central portion of the market should be raised at least fifteen feet, with skylights at least ten feet wide, having ventilators fitted in the frame-work. The report was ordered on file. The board then adjourned.

THE VESEY-STREET DUMPING.

The following letter from Eugene T. Lynch, Secretary of the Department of Docks, was read at the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday:

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873.

Hon. Chas. F. Chandler, President Board of Health:

SIR: I beg leave to advise that the several communications with inclosures from your department having relation to the removal of the dumping-board at the foot of Vesey-street, North River, were read at a meeting of the board governing this department, held this day, and that, after referring to the oral statements made to you by the Commissioners as to the difficulties which prevent the placing of a dumping-board on the North River, between Piers Nos. 1 and 13, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies be directed to inclose the various dumping-boards and boats in such a manner as to prevent the escape of dust, and to make them in all respects inoffensive.

I beg further so state that it is the intention of this department, by all practicable means in its power, to render the dumping-boards of the City as unobjectionable as possible.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE T. LYNCH.
Secretary Commissioners of Docks.

Dr. Smith said he thought the matter should not be allowed to rest in this way. Dr. Chandler and Dr. Vanderpoel coincided. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the covering of the Vesey-street dumping-docks will not relieve the food exposed in West Washington Market from the dangers of contamination from the gases, vapors, dust, &c., which are thrown out by the street sweepings and garbage dumped there, and that the only satisfactory remedy is the entire removal of the dump.

THE RENDERING COMPANY.

The course pursued by the New-York Rendering Company was brought before the Health Board at its meeting yesterday, in the report of Assistant Inspector Bullock, to the effect that on the nights of the 2d and 4th instants he accompanied the boat of the Rendering Company down the bay and witnessed the offal being thrown overboard. The tug General Sheridan was employed. The dumping was done outside land limits, in deep water, within a mile and a half of the light-ship, which bore dead ahead.

In reply to this, Dr. Vanderpoel submitted the following letter from Pilot Commissioner Blunt, which directly contradicts Inspector Bullock's statement, and even named the General Sheridan as the tug employed.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
Aug. 4, 1873.

Prof. Chandler:

DEAR SIR: A pilot reports to me that on Saturday, at 8 P. M., the canal-boat was emptied of her dead materials in the Swash Channel. The tug which towed her down was named the General Sheridan.

Yours truly,
GEORGE W. BLUNT.

Dr. Vanderpoel also read the following:

HOSPITAL-SHIP, LOWER QUARANTINE,
Aug. 4, 1873.

Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel:

SIR: I have to report that on Saturday a canal-boat was towed down the bay about sunset. When abreast of this ship four men were busily at work throwing offal overboard. As it was the last of the ebb tide, the bay was covered with it all night, and the stench was perfectly unbearable.

J. McCARTNEY, Deputy Health Officer.

Dr. Vanderpoel further stated that three carcasses were floating in front of his residence, at Clifton, Staten Island.

Counselor Prentiss stated that, in his opinion, the board had legal power to compel the Rendering Company to remove the offal into the deep-sea waters beyond the City limits, and dispose of it in an unobjectionable manner.

No action was, however, taken on the question.

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

PROTEST OF THE WEST-SIDE MERCHANTS—THEY CALL FOR ITS ABOLITION.

The wholesale dealers and commission merchants of the west side held an indignation meeting yesterday afternoon in the new Butter Exchange, corner of Reade and Greenwich streets, to protest against the abuses arising out of the Permit Bureau, and to call for its abolition. The call for the meeting was numerously signed, and many prominent merchants were in attendance. George A. Merwin was appointed Chairman.

Mr. Carstens drew the attention of the committee to a copy of a City ordinance which he held in his hand, and which he described as an insult to the American people generally. Within a short period he had received several communications inclosing similar documents which compelled him to appear before the Corporation Counsel as a defendant, but as he happened to be one of the favored few that official desired him to go about his business and not trouble himself in reference to the matter. He characterized the whole system connected with the Permit Bureau as a fraud, and expressed a good deal of doubt respecting the delivery of the money accruing from it into the hands of the City Treasury. He hoped the meeting would take some active steps in the matter, and rid the City of this piece of oppressive and unjust taxation.

Mr. Williams informed the meeting that the income of the Permit Bureau last year was $41,000, while the salaries connected with it were $31,000, so that it was really a nest for sinecurists.

Mr. Wm. Lindsey strongly condemned the Permit Bureau Department as a gigantic fraud, and urged that active measures be adopted to procure its abolition.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The administration of our municipal law is exceedingly irregular, arbitrary, and unjust; and

Whereas, The practice of bringing suits against merchants for alleged violation of corporation ordinances has been abused until the institution of these suits and their settlement has been made the vehicle for the gratification of private malice and gain to such an extent that it has become necessary to organize for self-protection; and

Whereas, The permits issued by the Mayor for the regulation of traffic on the public streets and sidewalks create no legal protection whatever, and the charge of $10 for such permits is an unjust and improper tax, and is inconsistent with the principles of American liberty and government, and is an interference with and a burden upon the commercial interests of New-York City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the merchants of this City unite and form an association, the object of which shall be for their mutual protection from the unjust operation of the laws above set forth, and the further purpose of procuring by all lawful and honorable means a repeal or modification of the obnoxious ordinances above mentioned.

Resolved, That all business men in this City be invited to become members of such association, and that such membership shall be free to all those interested, and that no moneys whatever be exacted as a condition of membership.

Resolved, That we recognize the desirability of keeping the streets and sidewalks free from obstructions, and are willing to submit to any reasonable law to that end, but we also recognize the fact that the commerce of the City must be carried on, and that we are entitled to reasonable facilities for the transaction of business.

Resolved, That while permits or licenses may be necessary for the proper regulation of fruit-stands, peddlers, &c., yet we believe that business men who pay rent and do business in a business manner, are, as such, entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalks in front of their stores for the receipt and delivery of goods, as they are entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalk in front of their residences up-town, and as justly might a permit be exacted for one as for the other.

Resolved, That the police should be charged with the duty of keeping the sidewalks open for pedestrians, as well as the streets for vehicles, and that when a store-keeper obstructs the sidewalks so that foot passengers cannot pass, he should be arrested the same as refractory cartmen are when they obstruct the street, but that the institution of suits, a large proportion of which are never brought to trial, and another large portion are at once dismissed by the judges before whom they are brought, does not attain the object in view, besides giving rise to ugly suspicions, and great dissatisfactions among merchants.

Resolved, That our municipal laws should be examined and revised to meet the requirements of modern business, and that an executive committee of five persons be appointed to call the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen to this matter, and urge such examination and revision, and further, that it shall be the duty of the committee to wait upon the Mayor and request him to use his influence to suspend the further institution of such suits and collection of moneys, under these ordinances until the subject can be presented to the Board of Aldermen for their action.

The committee appointed under the resolution consists of Messrs. J. T. Wilson, H. A. Morgan, Wm. Carstens and F. Thurber, to which the name of the Chairman was subsequently added.

On motion of Mr. Carstens, it was resolved "that we most emphatically protest against the Bureau of Permits, and do most earnestly petition the Mayor and Common Council to abolish the same."

The meeting then adjourned.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS.

A DESERVING ORGANIZATION—ITS AIMS, OFFICERS, AND ALL ABOUT IT.

The practice of athletics, within proper bounds, is emphatically a good thing, and THE TIMES has always advocated anything and everything which will tend to harden the muscles and toughen the brains of the men of America. The following notice will be read with interest, of the organization of the "National Amateur Gymnastic and Athletic Tournament Association," with the object of "fostering and developing a taste for all athletic exercises tending to a higher order of physical culture." The officers are: Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., President; Col. William E. Van Wyck, first Vice President; Howell H. Barnes, second Vice President; James G. Sands, Secretary; Willis Van Tyne, (of the Third National Bank,) Treasurer; and the head-quarters are at Prof. John Wood's Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street, in this City. It is proposed to hold a grand tournament in October next at the Academy of Music, to which amateurs from all parts of the country are invited. Handsome prizes are offered, and an earnest request to co-operate is extended to all athletic clubs, colleges and public gymnasia, lifting cure establishments, rowing, base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, la crosse, hockey, riding, racket, quoit, bowling, and other similar clubs.

The association aims in making up its prize-list to offer many small prizes, thereby affording a larger number a chance of winning, and thus encourage average athletes, rather than to have the contest confined to a few.

For similar reasons it restricts all competitors to the amateur class, and excludes entirely the professional element.

Any person who has ever appeared before the public for salary in the capacity of a gymnast or athlete, or who is a teacher or assistant teacher in athletic or gymnastic exercises as a means of livelihood, will not be eligible as a contestant.

Prizes will be awarded for running, jumping, climbing, club swinging, putting the shot, dumb-bell and trapeze exercises, and others. A prize of $100 will also be offered for the best written essay on physical culture—a direct premium for the *mens sana in corpore sano*, which is so desiderated.

Entry lists have been opened at the following places: Prof. John Wood's gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth-street; Prof. A. C. Burnham, corner Smith and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn; Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, New-York; New-York Turnverein, Fourth-street, New-York.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE LARREMORE—ITS POWERS DEFINED.

In the case of Patrick McMullen, who claimed to enforce by mandamus an appropriation by the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to pay salary claimed by him for services rendered in the Bureau of Education during the year 1872, which has already been noticed in THE TIMES, Judge Larremore has now rendered an opinion which sets at rest the vexed question whether the present Board of Estimate and Apportionment have succeeded to the rights and duties of the Special Board created by chapter 583 of the laws of 1871.

McMullen applied for and obtained judicial directions to the present board to act on his claim. The board, in pursuance of such directions, met, and by unanimous vote decided that they had no power to make the appropriation, and so made return. Further proceedings being had before the court, involving the sufficiency of this return, and the right of McMullen to a peremptory mandamus on the questions thus raised, Judge Larremore renders an opinion as follows:

This claim accrued in the year 1872, but no appropriation was made for its payment by the Board of Apportionment for that year. The main question presented for adjudication is whether the existing Board of Estimate and Apportionment, created by the Legislature of 1873, can be compelled by mandamus to make an appropriation to meet said claim. By an act of the Legislature passed April 19, 1871, (chapter 583,) a Special Board of Apportionment was created, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks, who were directed to fix the amount to be raised by taxation in the years 1871 and 1872, and after setting apart so much thereof as would be necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, State tax, &c., to apportion the remainder thereof among, and set apart to the various departments of the City and County Governments. Said board was therein further directed to meet on May 1, 1872, and fix, set apart, and apportion in the same manner the sum to be raised in the year 1872, as was authorized in each of said years to limit and transfer said appropriations. By a subsequent act, passed May 13, 1872, (chapter 674,) the said board was further authorised to fix the amount to be raised for the year 1872, and set apart the moneys required, and make apportionment thereof from time to time on or before July 1, 1872; and also to reconsider and again determine, and as often as might be necessary (before the date last mentioned) redetermine any and every amount that had been or might thereafter be fixed, set apart, and apportioned by said board. The intention of the Legislature to have the amounts to be raised and appropriated in the years 1871 and 1872, fixed and determined by a special authority is thus clearly expressed. The existing Board of Estimate and Apportionment, (composed of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments) is another and different board than that created by said chapter 583, laws 1871. Its authority to fix and appropriate the moneys to be raised by taxation for county purposes, is prescribed and controlled by chapter 573, laws 1871, the provisions of which, so far as they might affect the apportionment for the years 1871 and 1872, were repealed by said chapter 583 of the laws of 1871. It is evident that the respondents (the Board of Estimate and Apportionment) have not succeeded to the rights and duties of the Special Board created by the last mentioned act. No such authority is expressly conferred by the statute, nor can it be fairly implied therefrom. Having reached this conclusion, it is unnecessary to pass upon the other questions raised upon the able and exhaustive argument of counsel. The application for a peremptory mandamus should be denied.

Mr. John H. Strahan appeared for the relator; Mr. Andrews for the respondents.

PROPOSED NEW TREATY.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Hon. Frederic Carter, Premier of the Newfoundland Government, has arrived in this City from Washington. His presence here is due to an effort now being made by the Newfoundland Government to enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States Government, which treaty shall enable their merchants to compete with the oil and fish merchants of the Dominion of Canada. Under the present treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, the Dominion merchants can export fish and oil to American ports free of duty. The Colony of Newfoundland not being in the confederation, and being in consequence deprived of the benefits of the reciprocity treaty, is compelled to pay a heavy duty on the cod-fish, seal-oil, and furs which it exports to this country. The Dominion merchants, under the operation of the Treaty of Washington, are gradually absorbing the Newfoundland fish trade; and their Government, fully aware of this, is using this grievance as a means of compelling Newfoundland to enter the confederation. In order to avoid doing so the latter Government have submitted to the United States Government the terms of a treaty by which they may be enabled to introduce their products here free of duty, giving, as an equivalent, free admission to all American imports into Newfoundland.

Should such a treaty be made the merchants of the Dominion will not only have to surrender the trade they have taken away from the Newfoundland merchants, but will also be excluded from competition with American merchants in the trade with Newfoundland in flour and pork, the staple imports of the island, as their goods will be subject to the old tariff of Newfoundland imports. It is believed that by such a treaty the Newfoundland trade, which has steadily declined since the Treaty of Washington went into effect, will be resuscitated without resort to confederation, which is exceedingly obnoxious to the Newfoundland mind.

An additional advantage would accrue to the United States, should the proposed treaty be entered into, from the fact that hereafter American fishermen will be allowed to land and dry their fish, and American seal-hunting vessels will be enabled to discharge their cargoes in St. Johns. The fact that they have been prevented from doing so hitherto has greatly retarded American enterprise in that direction.

Mr. Carter has had several interviews with the members of the Government, and has placed in the hands of the Secretary of State a copy of the treaty. The only opposition the treaty will encounter, he thinks, will be from the agents of the Dominion Government, who, he suspects, will do all they can to bring the negotiations to an unsatisfactory issue. The old Government of Newfoundland, which by its narrow policy retarded the progress of the country, has given place to a liberal Government, composed chiefly of young merchants, who are using their utmost endeavors to attract foreign enterprise and capital, and to open up the commercial and mineral resources of the island.

KINGS COUNTY FINANCES.

At the meeting of the Kings County Supervisors, yesterday, County Treasurer Gardiner submitted the following statement of the condition of the county finances:

	Raised for 1873.	Balance Old Accounts.	Payments to July31,'73.	Balance Unexpended
Commissioners of Charities	$402,193	$19,850	$419,951	$2,092
Penitentiary	35,000	43,233	72,552	5,681
Jail, Sheriff fees, &c.	72,000	378	71,841	536
Morgue	2,500	1,030	1,306	2,223
Jurors' fees	35,000	....	38,200	....
Coroners	22,000	395	22,395	....
Court-house	35,000	2,123	33,966	3,157
Improv't on Court-house grounds	7,000	4,565	8,475	3,090
Advertising, stationery, printing	17,000	4,531	21,491	39
Commissioner of Jurors	8,500	533	9,240	....
District Attorney	20,500	5,118	24,001	1,617
Surrogate and assistant	20,387	1,558	20,931	1,014
Auditor, Treasurer, and Law Librarian	11,500	....	11,791	....
Supervisors	37,000	....	36,874	125
County Court and Justices of Sessions	19,000	1,399	21,806	....
City Court	65,900	1,971	65,017	2,853
Supreme Court	42,800	470	39,520	3,750
Military expenses	15,000	5,597	14,386	6,211
Principal of debt	165,000	2,000	162,000	5,000
Interest	234,769	3,527	239,614	....
Greenpoint Armory	10,000	....	3,450	6,550
Twenty-third Regiment Armory	32,000	79,500	81,575	29,925
Flatbush sewer	100,000	....	85,605	4,394
Female Prison	....	14,633	7,769	6,864
Mapping towns	10,000	10,287	14,612	5,675
Contingent fund	50,000	7,527	56,670	857

AFTER MANY DAYS.

A recent incident of practical and grateful remembrance of a kind deed is thus told by the Boston *Advertiser*: "A gentleman, now a resident of Salem, was superintending a job of pile-driving in this city several years ago, when application was made by a young man for work. Although not particularly in need of additional help, the destitute condition of the young man moved him to compassion, and he accordingly set him to work. Last week he received a legacy of $17,000, left him by the young man, who had died, having made his fortune in the West."

WATKINS' GLEN.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON—DESCRIPTION OF THE GLEN—HAVANA SPRINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WATKINS, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 3, 1873.

During the last season, the Glen, at which I am writing, was visited by between 50,000 and 60,000 people. This year the number promises to be much larger, if any inference can be drawn from the number who daily register their names in the visitors' book. At first sight it seems strange that a place of Summer resort of such great attractiveness and notoriety as these figures attest should so entirely have escaped attention.

Perhaps the word "Glen" may need some brief explanation. To my mind, at least, before I visited the place, it conveyed only the dimmest idea of coolness and shade, without any definite conception of the reality. Briefly, then, the Glen is a cleft between two hills—they hardly deserve to be called mountains—which varies in depth from fifty to 300 feet, and whose length is about three miles. The chasm is far from being a regular one. On every side the rocks are piled in the wildest confusion. Nowhere is the path smooth and level. Sometimes its course is over loose, rough masses of stone, and again it will be, chiseled out of the rocky hill-side. These latter places form veritable mountain passes, which require considerable care in climbing to prevent a fall, which might be serious. The sides, too, are never long alike. In some places they are so perpendicular that no plant can live on them, and in others they ascend gradually, and are clothed with an almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation. But amid all this variety one thing is always certain—go where you will your eye and ear will be charmed with the murmuring and dashing of the little brook, which makes the living picture perfect.

Such is the Glen in general, but one or two scenes in it are worthy of more particular attention. One of these is Glen Cathedral, an immense amphitheatre of almost a quarter of a mile in length. Its roof is the incomparable blue of the Summer sky. Its floor is the solid rock. Its walls, 300 feet in height, are of the same material, but its natural ruggedness is beautified and softened by a rich tapestry of mosses, lichens, and clinging plants, which form so dense a vegetation that, however fiercely the sun may shine without, on the Cathedral floor falls only the dim, religious light fitted to the place. The silence, too, is perfect, except that in the distance is heard the murmuring of Central Cascade, which it requires but little imagination to convert into a sacred choir singing eternal hymns of praise. Such scenes as this need to be visited alone, so that no thoughtless chatter may disturb your fast-thronging thoughts, or impatient friends hurry you on before you have had time to enter into accord with your surroundings. The beauty of Rainbow Falls, hardly less, but of an entirely different character, calls forth more of admiration and less of awe. The falls are formed by the trickling of a little stream of water over a crescent-shaped rock, which is situated about twelve feet above the path, and juts out sufficiently to enable persons to pass behind the falls. This peculiarity enables the observer to take up several positions with reference to the sun, and so to get several distinct views. From one position there can be plainly seen a rainbow in every drop, and there are a million of them, for the water falls rather in drops than in an unbroken sheet. In another position two perfect bows, a primary and a secondary, can be distinctly seen. In another a mantle of softly-glowing, parti-colored light seems to clothe the rocks, which, all damp and slimy, would otherwise form a rather forbidding spectacle. But perhaps the most beautiful sight of all is when the spectator looks back from a little distance beyond the falls and sees the rainbow spanning the chasm, forming a bridge of perfect arch and most symmetrical proportions.

But nothing is more difficult than to attempt to give an idea of any of nature's wonders—and this is certainly one of them—by words. So I will not attempt it further, and will content myself with giving a word or two of advice to any who may visit the Glen after reading this. There is nothing easier than to reach the Glen. It is situated at the head of Seneca Lake, and on the Northern Central Railroad. Trains on the Erie connect with this road at Elmira, and on the New-York Central at Canandaigua. A very pleasant variety is afforded by the latter route, if the railroad is left at Geneva, and Watkins reached by sailing through Seneca Lake, so famous for the beauty of its banks and the clearness of its waters. The sail is about forty miles in length, and steamers make the trip several times daily throughout the year, for Seneca Lake never freezes, and the Glen is hardly less beautiful in Winter than in Summer. A single word as to the dress suitable for the Glen. Rough clothing and a water-proof cloak are indispensable, for the water trickles everywhere, and the mud is sometimes quite deep. Of hotels there is a number out of all proportion to the size of the village. If a person goes to the Glen to stay some days, the Lake View Hotel is most desirable on account of its beautiful situation. But if, as is the case most usually, a visit to the Glen is only an incident of a trip to be completed in the future, the Glen Mountain House is most desirable on account of its proximity to the Glen.

But Watkins Glen is not the only sight to be seen in this immediate vicinity. Near by are Taughannock Falls, which are fifty feet higher than Niagara, though the volume of water is very much smaller. Then four miles away is situated Havana Glen, of almost as much beauty as Watkins. In the village of Havana, too, are situated some magnetic springs which are destined to become famous in the future. Even now they enjoy no mean local reputation. Almost 100 patients are constantly under treatment, and the Springs are sometimes visited by as many as 1,000 persons in a single day. There are several of these magnetic springs in Havana, of which I only visited the Magnetic Spring House, where Dr Alex. de Borra is resident physician. These are by far the largest springs in town, giving about 400 barrels daily. The water is so highly magnetic that a knife blade held in it for a few moments will pick up a nail with ease, and is as bubbling with carbonic acid gas as bona fide soda-water. Indeed, the peculiarity of these waters is their large proportion of carbonates, and it is on this that most of its virtues depend. In nervous diseases the water is used as a drink, and in rheumatic as a bath, but in either case the water must be fresh from the spring, or its peculiar properties will have evaporated. A large bath-house is now being erected to supply the recent increased demands, and board at $12 a week is abundant.

On the way between Havana Glen and the Magnetic Springs is situated a perfect monument of a rich man's folly. About twenty years ago Hon. Mr. Cook, having more money than he could use, and not being prepared to give it to a large educational institution, determined to found one of his own. For that purpose he gave large sums of his own money, and begged large amounts from other people. Then he erected a very large commodious building, called it the People's College, and—that is all. For all these score of years the building has served no other use than a residence for the single Irish family who have had charge of it. The building has been mortgaged and sold; it has been the property of the Masons and the Baptists, but it has never done any more good than the rank growth of thistles which fill up its doorway and scent the air with their peculiar fragrance. Now the brother of the Mr. Cook before mentioned has taken hold of it, and an attempt is to be made this Fall to resurrect it into usefulness. Forty thousand dollars toward a permanent endowment of $150,000 has been raised, and a corps of teachers secured, with Mr. Charles Fairman, formerly of Shurtleff College, at its head. The school will be co-operative—that is to say, co-educational—and besides being an academy of the highest grade, will be a training school for Baptist ministers. One can only wish such an undertaking every success, and yet, being almost under the walls of Cornell, by far too powerful a rival for its strength, its failure seems assured.

TEXAS COMPLACENCY.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* has an excellent opinion of itself and all its surroundings, including the State at large. Speaking for it and its citizens it says, we hope not without reason: "Repudiation is the bugbear and scarecrow used to frighten the people of Texas. They know not Texans who fear that they may repudiate any binding obligation upon their State. Texas will do far more than justice requires of her. The first families of Virginia, the highest chivalry of the South, never had a greater sense of honor than the masses of the people of Texas now have and ever had. They are more jealous of their honor than any State in the Union, and when results shall come, it will appear that no State was ever so magnanimous as this very State of Texas."

THE NEW NORTH-WEST.

THE NORTH PACIFIC ROAD—ATTRACTING EMIGRATION—THE SYSTEM OF ADVERTISING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BRAINERD, NORTH PACIFIC ROAD,
Saturday, July 19, 1873.

Nothing in railway management has ever exceeded the skill with which emigration is sought to be attracted to the lands on the North Pacific. Pamphlets are published in every European language, and scattered through all countries, giving every practical detail in relation to soil, climate, the best time for settling, the terms of purchase, &c., even to the architectural plans of a house to cost $208 80. The foreigner lands thoroughly instructed in all necessary information; he is received in the colonists' house at Duluth; is forwarded at reduced rates to his location, or he can stop in another of the company's barracks till he can find the proper ground for his intended farm. All the peculiarities, too, of the American law in relation to pre-emption and homesteads are carefully set forth to him in clear and intelligible documents. I have studied the pamphlets carefully, and, as far as I have seen, the conditions are honestly and fairly stated. Emigrants are not located in swamps, nor do they purchase lands under water.

The matter of the cold is the *bête noir* with the emigrants, and the company's documents devote themselves with such eloquence and persuasiveness to this, that finally the reader rises from their perusal with the conviction that 40° below zero is a rather agreeable and healthful temperature.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

The North Pacific is thus far managed as a great national line should be, with a view to the whole interests of the great region it will ultimately open. For a time, there was in it what seemed a kind of Credit Mobilier affair of a small kind—the Puget Sound Land Company. This Association bought town sites of the company, and then laid off streets and formed villages and towns, selling lots to the emigrants. Some of its directors, it is said, were directors in the road also. This, however, has been already broken up and is being merged in the "Land Department" of the road, so that the bond-holders will get all the advantage of these sales.

The land grant of the company is a superb one, being 12,800 acres for each mile of road through Wisconsin and Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile through Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The portion already opened of the road entitles the company to about ten millions of acres of Government land. Of these, over a million and a quarter acres must lie in Minnesota, of the best farming land in the North-west; the remainder in that State is excellent timber land. In Dakota, I should reckon about two and a half millions of good land, and the rest of fair grazing land. This, however, is mere superficial estimate. The average sales, thus far, the company states to be at $5 66 per acre.

On the Pacific end, it is stated that eighty-five miles are already graded through the most valuable timber land on that coast, between the Columbia River and Puget Sound. This will soon entitle them to some 2,000,000 acres on that coast. I have strong reason to believe that, in time, this will be the most profitable portion of the company's lands, owing to the increasing demand for the fir timber.

The road itself has been very economically built, averaging, if I am correctly informed, about $23,000 per mile. The running expenses of the road, I presume, will be gradually paid by its traffic. The annual interest on the bonds (which, I understand, must be some $2,000,000) must be met by sales of lands and timber; and the future expenses of construction and management by the issue of new bonds.

The advantages of the route over the Union and Central Pacific are claimed to be a greater freedom from snow, and a diminished altitude of at least 2,300 feet, with a shortened distance of 600 miles, and a week's less time to China from coast to coast. The difficulties of structure, and the consequent cost, are asserted to be far less.

These points do not strike your correspondent as very strong. The sources of business, however, are clear and look most promising.

For the present all the trade to Manitoba and the Hudson's Bay Company's posts must pass through this route. The principal traffic on the Upper Missouri must employ this road. It will supply the service for twenty-eight United States military posts and for six States and Territories. The enormous mineral production of Montana and the cattle of this famous grazing country will be transported in its cars. A pleasure travel which no one can measure to the greatest natural curiosity on this continent—the Geysers of the Yellowstone cañon—will all pass over this road. The lumber near Puget Sound, the coal from Washington Territory, and the coal from Dakota must use it for an outlet, and the vast grain business of Northern Minnesota, with the emigrant travel, will necessarily employ the Northern Pacific. In ten years, if it be constructed in five, the business will evidently be large and remunerative.

But to judge of its future as an investment there are many points on which it is extremely difficult to form a sound opinion—how far the Indians will let the road alone, how great the natural difficulties will be on the Upper Yellowstone, whether emigration will continue and increase so as to give constant means for paying the interest on the bonds, whether the money markets of the world will be favorable to placing the bonds, and, finally, whether Congress will grant the company a money appropriation. It must be remembered that the Union and Central Pacific Companies were floated by liberal pecuniary grants. This company has none. The securities of the company are held by great numbers of small investors—widows, clergymen, and persons of scanty means. Any calamity to the company would be a national misfortune. Its success on its own merits will be a glory to American enterprise, and will, besides, open a vast and uncultivated region to agriculture and civilization. C. L. B.

VERMONT SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Next week all the surviving Vermont soldiers of the war of the rebellion are expected to meet for a grand reunion in Rutland. The *Herald* of that place says: "This reunion is called for enjoyment and pleasure, and not for work. The citizen soldiers of the State design to make this a season of recreation and of rejoicing. Nearly 200 musical instruments will make this valley resound with the soul-stirring strains of martial music, while thousands of soldiers' voices will unite in the familiar camp songs, not forgetting the good old hymns of the Methodist camp-meeting. The Generals who led these gallant men will be there, and again receive the cheers that were so vociferously given them when they took the head of the column to drive a rebel army from their intrenchments. Our people have heard cheers in the enthusiastic moments of a political campaign, but how feeble were the most earnest demonstrations on such occasions when compared with the united shouts of thousands of Vermont soldiers when they welcome Doubleday, Devens, and Hawley to the State and their encampment, on the second day of the reunion. There will be no drills, no fatigue duty, no policing to exhaust energies, but plenty of sport, and the historic greased pig can be obtained if wanted. The Governor of the State will be honored by a review. Every grade of military rank will be represented, but there will be no restraint, no discipline and despotism. Everybody will be free to seek his own means of enjoyment, and go and come when he pleases, and the galloping of an orderly from brigade head-quarters to the several regimental commanders will excite no anxiety to know what is up. We welcome the loyal soldiers of Vermont to our town for their first grand encampment, and we hope that their reunion will carry to the hearts of the whole people of the State a stronger love of country, a higher patriotism and a deeper abhorrence of treason and its attendant crimes."

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

DAVID MURPHY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Sheriff Brennan yesterday received a telegram from Gov. Dix commuting the death sentence of David Murphy, who was recently sentenced to be hanged on next Friday, to imprisonment for life. Murphy received the news with great joy, and said to Deputy Sheriff Shields that it was more than he expected. The papers in the case will arrive in the City to-day, and probably during the week Murphy will be taken to Sing Sing. The story of the murder is as follows: Murphy and his victim, David Barry, aged twenty, were firm friends, and accompanied each other almost every night. On the night of the 19th April, 1872, they made a tour of the Nineteenth Ward, and finally called at Patrick Ryan's saloon, corner of Second-avenue and Sixtieth-street. There they drank, and quarreled about the payment. Blows followed words, and a desperate fight ensued. Barry, though the younger, was the more powerful, had succeeded in overpowering his antagonist, and was inflicting severe punishment upon him, when Murphy drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered Barry's head just behind the left ear, and passed upward into the brain. By this time the belligerents had fought their way out of the store, and the wounded man fell on the pavement at the door of the groggery, and expired in a moment, with scarcely a struggle. Murphy at once went to the police station in East Fifty-ninth-street, accompanied by Daniel Crimmins, one of the witnesses to the affray, and rushed into the house in a state of great excitement. He said to Capt. Gunner, who was in command: "I have shot a man in Second-avenue; look what he did to me," at the same time pointing to his mouth and nose, from which the blood was streaming. He added that he had used the pistol in self-defense, as he believed his life was in danger from the violence of the attack made on him by his antagonist. He handed the Captain the weapon, and was then locked up to await the result of an investigation. In a statement subsequently made, Murphy said he was in Ryan's place drinking with the deceased and others. His brother, John Murphy, who was also there, asked why he did not drink beer instead of whisky, when Barry remarked, "What business is it of yours what he drinks!" After some further angry words had passed between them, Barry left the place, vowing vengeance, and returned in a few minutes, accompanied by three or four friends, who attacked the prisoner and beat him unmercifully. Being overpowered by numbers, he drew the pistol with which he had armed himself for self-protection, and used it to defend his life, which he believed to be in actual danger. The inquest was held on Monday, April 22, 1872, by Coroner Young, and Murphy was committed to the Tombs. On May 15, he was indicted by the Grand Jury. The trial commenced on the 26th of June, before Recorder Hackett in the Court of General Sessions. It was continued on June 27, and after the testimony had been presented on both sides, the jury retired, and, after an hour and a half's deliberation, found a verdict of murder in the first degree. The Recorder then sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 2, 1872. Murphy was then removed to the Tombs. His counsel proceeded to the Supreme Court and obtained a writ of error and a stay of proceedings. About six weeks ago Murphy was brought before Justices Ingraham, Brady, and Davis, of the General Term, and resentenced to be hanged on Friday next, Aug. 8.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

THE GRAND JURY SWORN—CRIMINALS DISPOSED OF.

The Court of General Sessions was yesterday morning crowded with Grand Jurors, who had suddenly grown attentive to their duties on learning that heavy fines had been imposed on them. The Grand Jury was promptly sworn in, Roland S. Doty, No. 82 Warren-street, being appointed foreman. Recorder Hackett delivered the usual statutory charge, calling special attention to all violations of the Lottery, Policy, and Usury laws, the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, Election laws, and those regulating the collection of fees by public officers. After informing them that their term would be a short one, the Recorder directed the gentlemen of the Grand Inquest to retire to their deliberations. John Rademacher, who in June pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded, was brought up, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Three desperate characters, named John Moore, Thomas Fullam, and Thomas Miskell, indicted for assaulting John Steffan, of No. 404 West Fiftieth-street, on the evening of the 4th May, and robbing him of his watch, in the hallway of No. 822 Tenth-avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and Moore and Fullam were sent to State Prison for five years, and Miskell to the Penitentiary for a like term. Thomas Kelly and William Hannon, charged with assaulting Daniel Sullivan, in Water-street, with intent to rob, on the 7th July, pleaded guilty to an assault, and were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. James S. Smith, indicted for burglary on the premises of Edward M. Corbett, No. 214 East Twenty-sixth-street, on the 26th April, 1872, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. George O'Keefe, jointly indicted with Adolphus Lohman, for breaking into the jewelry-store of Charles Runkel, No. 403 West Thirty-ninth-street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $273, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Patrick Manning, indicted for robbery in stealing a watch and a small sum of money from the person of Albert Abrams, in Front-street, on the 10th July, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Stephen Dillon, jointly indicted with John Walsh—both notorious river thieves—for stealing a quanity of pig-iron, valued at $52, from the works of the Allentown Iron Company on the 20th June, was placed on trial. The stolen property was found in the possession of the thieves in a boat on the river by Officer Harvey. Dillon was promptly found guilty and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

THE STOKES WITNESSES.

An application is to be made on Tuesday next, in Supreme Court Chambers, for a modification of the order of the Court of Oyer and Terminer fixing bail in the case of the three young boys held as witnesses in the Stokes case at $5,000.

VAN NAME'S CASE.

In the case of Van Name, the defaulting President of the Market Bank, a motion was made in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, to liberate him from civil arrest. A similar motion had been previously made before Judge Barrett and denied. Judge Pratt, while expressing doubt that the motion could be sustained, took the matter under consideration.

ATTACK ON SURVEYORS.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial* gives the following, relative to the attack upon a Government surveying party by Indians in Dakota: "Miles T. Wooley, United States Deputy Surveyor of Dakota, with a party of eight men, was driven from his work last week by a band of Indians about 200 miles north of Yankton. In the performance of his duties he came to the camp of about 300 Yanktonaise Indians, who, with many hostile demonstrations, forbid him encroaching on their grounds, telling him he could survey up to a certain creek, but insisting that he should not go beyond that point. Mr. Wooley sought by kind treatment to induce the Indians to let his party proceed, but in vain. When the men began moving further on, in disregard of the will of the reds, the Indians became more hostile in their demonstrations, and finally fired twice at the driver on the foremost wagon. At this, Mr. Wooley, deeming prudence the better part of valor, as his party was almost entirely unarmed, turned about and left them. He will apply at once for a military escort to guard him in finishing his work."

A THRIFTY UNDERTAKER.

"A coffin-maker in our vicinity," says the Lawrence (Mass.) *American*, "was always noted for having an eye to business, and a short time ago, upon the death of a citizen, a friend went to old crossbones, and asked him to go to the house, and take dimensions for a coffin. 'No need of it, no need of it,' remarked the undertaker, 'I's down there t' other day, and kinder eyed him over.' The same man last Winter had a large stock of coffins on hand, and upon being asked if they would all be needed that Winter, he replied, with glistening eye, 'I hope so, I hope so!'"

ANOTHER BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that preliminary surveys have been made across the Niagara River at Suspension Bridge, by the Canada Southern Railway Company, for a prospective railway suspension bridge at that point. The Canada Southern has encountered great opposition from the Great Western corporation in its endeavors to purchase a right of way across the present bridge structure; hence the present movement to secure an independent crossing at that point. A number of the road officials have been in the neighborhood of Niagara River for several days.

PROFITS OF DELAWARE FARMERS.

The Milford (Del.) *News* publishes a report that ex-Governor Wm. H. Ross has cleared over $10,000 on his small fruit crops this season, and on a reasonable estimate this amount will go up to $40,000 on the net proceeds of his fruit sales this season. He has a fair crop of peaches and pears yet to market, and has employed 300 hands in picking and shipping his small fruit crops, now about completed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union...s3. 92¼	300 Union Pacific.s3. 28¼
200 do........ 92⅜	200 do......b3. 28⅜
700 do........ 92⅝	100 North-western... 68⅛
200 do........ 92⅜	100 do.......... 68⅜
100 do......s3. 92¼	300 St. Paul.......... 53⅛
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 38	200 do.......... 53¼
200 do........ 38	400 do.......... 53⅛
100 do......s3. 38	200 do.......... 53¼
100 Rock Island.... 110⅛	100 do.......... 53⅛
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 105⅛	100 do........c. 53¼
400 do........ 105	100 St. Paul Pf...b3. 74
100 do......b3. 105⅝	100 do........c. 74
500 Erie Railway..s3. 59⅝	100 Ohio & Miss....c. 39⅝
200 Lake Shore....b3. 94⅞	100 do.......b3. 39⅝
100 do......s3. 94¾	300 C., C. & I. C.....c. 31⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20C.'67, bet. call.118⅞	44,000 U. S. 6s, '81,R.118
10,000 do.bet.call.118¾	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81,C.114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Brook.6s,W.L. 93¾	500 Erie R..b. c. s60. 58⅝
1,000 do. 93⅝	100 do. 59⅛
600 B.,N.Y.&E.1st. 94	50 N. J. Central.... 103¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.100	100 N.Y.C.&H.b.c. b3.105½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.112½	300 do. 105⅛
6,000 Cen. P. G. bds..100⅛	100 do. 105⅛
1,000 Del.,L.&W.2d.104	300 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 94¾
10,000 D.,L.&W.Con., b3.....101	100 do....b3. 94¾
	100 do........ 94⅝
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv...b. c. 90½	500 Union Pac...b. c. 28⅜
	800 do........s3. 28¼
56,000 M. & St.P.7s,G. 88½	500 do. 28¼
3,000 do.b.c. 89	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 110½
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 90¼	300 do. 110⅝
	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 53¼
5,000 do. 90½	100 Chi. & N. W.b. c. 68¼
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 87	100 do.......s3. 68⅛
8,000 M.& Essex 2d.100	100 do. 68⅛
2,000 O.&M.Con.S.F. 92	100 do. 68⅜
8,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 85	100 do. 68⅛
1,000 L.ShoreCon.R. 99	100 do.......c. 68
15,000 U.Pac.10s,Inc. 82	100 do. 68
10,000 do.....b30. 82	100 do. 67⅞
4,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.105	200 do. 67⅝
1,000 W. Un. Tel.7s. 99½	100 do. 67½
100 Metropolitan Bk.136	1600 do. 67¼
12 Bank of Republic.105½	200 do. 67⅛
55 German Am. Bk.100	100 do. 67⅝
100 Bk.St.of N.Y.b. c.113	1400 do. 67¼
150 Del. & H. Canal..114⅛	100 do.......b3. 67⅜
200 W. U.Tel.b. c. b3. 92⅛	100 do. 67⅜
1100 do. 92⅝	100 C. & N.W.Pf.b. c. 83⅜
100 do. 92⅜	1600 Tol.,W.&W.b. c. 72⅜
100 do.......b3. 92⅝	200 do. 72¼
300 do. 92¼	200 do.......s30. 72⅛
500 do. 92¼	100 St. L. & Iron M... 69
100 do.......b3. 92¼	100 Chi., Bur. & Q....106
100 Pac. M.S.S.Co.b3. 38⅛	6 N.Y.,N.H.&H.b. c.137
8000 do.......b3. 38¼	200 Ohio & M. b. c. c. 39⅝
200 do. 38	300 do. 39⅝
	100 do.......s3. 39½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81...bet. call.118⅛	$9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new...s3.117½
3,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.117	5,000 U.S.5-20 C.'67.118¾
300 do...small.116⅝	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 West. Union...s3. 92⅛	100 Lake Shore. 94⅝
400 do. 92⅛	200 do. 94¾
300 do.......b3. 92¼	600 Union Pacific. 28⅛
100 do.......b10. 92⅛	100 do.......b10. 28⅜
600 do. 92⅛	100 do.......b5. 28¼
500 do.......s5. 92	700 North-western. 67⅜
500 do.......s3. 92⅛	100 North-west. Pref. 83¼
1200 do.......s3. 92	100 Rock Island. 110⅜
100 Pacific Mail..b3. 38	100 St. Paul. 53¼
200 do. 37⅞	500 Ohio & Miss...s3. 39½
400 N. Y. C. & Hud..105¼	700 do. 39⅛
200 do.......s3.105¼	200 C., C. & I. C...s3. 31½
200 Erie Railway.... 59⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 81⅝	10 N. Y. C. & Hud...105½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 81¾	100 do.bet. call.105⅛
1,000 Ga. 7s, new... 90	200 do.......b3.105⅜
5,100 Va. 6s, Cons.. 53	200 do. 105⅜
20,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 82¼	50 do. 105⅜
1,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1st. 93	100 do. 105⅜
2,000 Un.P.10s, Inc. 82	200 Harlem. 132¾
1,000 do. b. c. c. 82⅛	100 do.bet. call.132⅝
1,000 Mil. & St.P.8s, 1st. LaC. Div. 90½	100 do.......b3.132¾
	200 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 94¾
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 87	500 do. 94⅝
6,000 Cl.&P.4th.b. c. 86	200 do. 94¾
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....109	100 Union Pac...b. c. 28⅜
40 Del.& H.C.Co.b.c.114½	300 do. 28¼
100 C. Coal of Md.b.c. b3. 55½	100 do. 28⅛
	1200 Ill. C. Scrip.b.c.102
2900 West. Un.T.b.c. 92	400 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 67½
200 do.......b3. 92	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.110½
1200 do. 92⅛	100 Mil.&St.P.b. c.b3. 53⅛
1300 do. 92	200 do. 53⅛
200 do.......b3. 92⅛	100 do.......b3. 53
160 Adams Ex. 95	14 Del., L. & W..b.c.101¾
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 37⅞	15 N. Y.,N.H.&H.b.c.138
200 do. 38⅛	30 Mor. & Ess..b. c. 93
100 Erie Railway.b.c. 59¾	100 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 39⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 West. Union... 92⅛	100 North-western.. 67⅝
100 do.......b3. 92⅛	100 Rock Island...s3.110½
800 do. 92⅛	100 St. Paul. 53
100 Pacific Mail. 38⅛	100 St. Paul Pref. 73⅝
100 Erie Railway. 59⅞	100 do. 73¼
400 N. Y. C. & H..b3.105¼	100 do. 73
600 do. 105½	1000 Tol. & Wab.b3. 72⅜
400 do. 105⅜	300 do. 72¼
200 Lake Shore...b3. 94⅜	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 46
100 do. 94⅝	20 Del., L. & W.... 102
400 do.......s3. 94½	7 do. 101⅝
400 do.......b3. 94⅝	1200 do. 101¾
700 Union Pacific.. 28¼	100 Ohio & Miss.. 39⅝
100 do.......s3. 28¼	

TUESDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The demand for Exchange for Wednesday's steamer proves quite moderate to-day, and Bills are comparatively dull, and the rates of yesterday barely supported. We quote 60 days London 108¾@109, and sight 109⅜@109½ ℘ cent. The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York this week make an Exchange equivalent to $6,096,224 Currency value, and Bills from this source come in competition with orders from London and the Continent for United States 5-20s and other classes of our Public Funds. The Frankfort market comes over especially firm and on the advance, and the London figures are also stiff. The trouble here is, that the Coupon Bonds of 1862-67 and the Coupon Five ℘ cents are not only offered in small sums, but there is a *short* interest on the Street in 1867s, (the largest of our Coupon loans,) made some months ago, and renewed from time to time by purchasers of the Cash Stock, and putting out seller's options. This interest, not yet closed up, is believed to amount to full $2,000,000. It was much larger in April and May, when Money was dear, and has been a losing account from the start. The orders for Bonds to-day were but partially filled and in small parcels. The Frankfort quotations are the highest of the season.

The sales of Gold were at 115¼@115½@115⅝ ℘ cent., a fraction firmer than yesterday.

On the Stock Exchange and at the private Banking Offices the Public Funds were firmer, and there was a better inquiry for the old Railway Mortgages and some of the new Loans. The Union Pacifics were higher on the Incomes and Land Grants, and in steady demand for the First Mortgage. The Central Pacific Mortgage firm and scarce. The St. Paul 7 ℘ cent. Gold Mortgage was lower, selling at 88½ ex-July coupon.

The Share list at the Exchange felt the absence of most the prominent operators, on the *Bull* side, in the country, prices were somewhat weaker, and there was a disposition to put out *short* lines on the Vanderbilt favorites, encouraged, it may be, by a foolish rumor that Mr. Vanderbilt himself is "not well" at Saratoga. The sales of North-west Common were again pressed, supposed by one or more of the holders in the "cornered" pool of last Winter. Pacific Mail manifested steadiness, and the report is that the Broad-street Directors are somewhat divided as to the prospects of the line, while the *short* interest in the Stock is known to be very heavy.

At the close of the Exchange, at 3 o'clock P. M., the Share speculation was dull, but prices generally steady, the quotations comparing as follows with Monday Afternoon. Gold left off 115⅝ ℘ cent. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $137,000 Gold Interest:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 5.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¼	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118¾	118⅞
American Gold	115¼	115⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅜	105⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110⅜
Pacific Mail	38¼	38
St. Paul Preferred	73¾	72¾
St. Paul Common	53½	52⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅝	39⅜
Western Union Telegraph	92½	92¼
Erie	59⅝	59⅞
Union Pacific	28⅜	28⅛
Lake Shore	94¾	94⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅜	31⅝
Toledo and Wabash	72⅝	72⅛
Harlem	133½	133
Atlantic and Pacific	26¾	26¾
North-west	68½	67½
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	39	39⅜

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81.....118¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..117⅝
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81.....120	5-20 reg., '67.....117¼
5-20 reg., '62.....117	5-20 coup., '67.....118⅞
5-20 coup., '62.....117¼	5-20 reg., '68.....117¼
5-20 reg., '64.....117¼	5-20 coup., '68.....118⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....117⅝	10-40 reg.....x. d.112¼
5-20 reg., '65.....117¼	10-40 coup.....115⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....119	5s, coup., '81.....114⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....117¼	6s, currency.....114⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board, to-day, for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old.... 81⅛	Connecticut 6s.......100
Tenn. 6s, new bds... 81⅛	Alabama 5s....... 47
Virginia 6s, old.... 42⅜	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 25
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 50	Ohio 6s, '81.......108
Va. 6s, consol. bds... 53⅛	Ohio 6s, '86.......102
Va. 6s, deferred bds.. 11	Kentucky 6s....... 95
N. C. R. Co. coup.... 50	Illinois coup. 6s, '77.. 97
N. C. R. Co. ex.coup. 35	Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 97
N.C. Fund'g Act.,'66. 17	Illinois War Loan.... 97
N.C. Fund'g Act.,'68. 16	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73...113
N. C. Special Tax.... 12	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74...113
South Carolina 6s.... 32	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...108
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 15	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...108
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 20	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...108
Missouri 6s........ 93⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74...108
Mo. Asyl'm or Unv'y. 91	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97½	....
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	123	....
Pennsylvania Central	108¾	109
Reading	110¾	111
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	26⅛	27
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

The 7 ℘ cent. Water Loan of the City of Rochester is being marketed, by private sale, by Messrs. Robinson, Chase & Co., No. 18 Broad-street, with encouraging success, and the Loan of $3,000,000 on Real Estate Taxables of $70,000,000 may be esteemed a moderate lien, independent of the Water Works, for which the proceeds are designed.

The Illinois Central Road earned in July $546,000, as against $499,000 same month last year. The St. Paul Road makes a gain of $350,000 on the traffic of July, 1872.

The Directors of the St. Paul Road were in session to-day. No action was probably taken on the August Half-Yearly Dividend on the Preferred Stock, as the price fell to 72½ in the Afternoon, and the Common Stock was weaker than yesterday.

The Directors of the New-York Fire Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Ten ℘ cent.*, payable on demand.

The week's Exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $6,096,224.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers, for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds:

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin, in New-York; interest payable Jan 1 and July 1; coupon or registered. Price **90** and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE, BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AND THE GREAT WEST, 420 miles in length, extending from tide-water, at Richmond, to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest **Iron, Coal, and Timber Regions in the United States.**

ITS FREIGHT TRAFFIC AND PASSENGER TRAVEL are already large and remunerative, and they are increasing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the **thorough construction and superior character of the road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable** us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets containing full information concerning the road, and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We also have on hand for sale the **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** at 88½, and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Denominations $100, $500, and $1,000—coupon or registered.

We continue to deal in **Government Securities, and Central Pacific and Western Pacific Bonds**; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash; make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of **HENRY CLEWS & CO.,**
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,**
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ BURLINGTON CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 86 flat. Apply to CANTONI & BARLING, No. 35 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALANDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 11 A. M.—66½, Navarro vs. Green; 1, Genaty vs. the Mayor, &c.; 28, Miller vs. Beman et al.; 29, Marshall et al. vs. Beman et al.; 30, Doyle vs. Beman et al.; 66, Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York vs. Hillyer et al.; 84, Braman vs. Newton; 85, Vermuel et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 96, Brown vs. Peters et al.; 98¾, Bartlett vs. McNeil; 99, Utterback vs. Allan et al.; 100, Tilden vs. Garibaldi; 105, Frazer et al. vs. Frazer et al.; 107½, Ross vs. Aronsan; 122, Sullivan vs. The Safe Deposit Company; 125, Wright, et al. vs. Wright et al.; 126, Audenreid vs. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 129, The People, &c., Jones, vs. Raberstein; 134, In the matter of, &c., Elizabeth Long; 136, Wood vs. (No. 3) Martin et al.; 138, The People, &c., Holdemein, vs. Schmidt et al.; 140, The application of Skeels et al.; 142, Brown vs. Petere.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Evans, robbery; Thomas H. Nelson and Thomas Rogers, robbery and grand larceny; John Valt, burglary, grand larceny, and receiver of stolen goods; James Fitzgerald, felony; Charles Parker, felony; Charles Parker, larceny; Benjamin Thyms, felony; Mariano Meur, felony; Robert B. Beyer, larceny and receiver of stolen goods; Samuel Jackson, larceny and receiver of stolen goods; Frederick Secor, larceny and receiver of stolen goods; Annie O'Brien, larceny and receiver of stolen goods; William H. Chagney, larceny from the person; William Meyer, larceny; John Connolly, larceny and receiver of stolen goods; Kate Toner, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—AUG. 5.

By Judge Pratt.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* Elizabeth D. Bulord; motion granted and reference ordered to Richard C. Beamish, Esq., to compute amount due on bond, &c.

P. P. Page *vs.* Geo. Kuhn et al.; motion granted and reference ordered to L. A. Fuller, Esq., to compute, &c.

A. Willets *vs.* Geo. Kuhn et al.; like order as above.

In the matter of the Commonwealth Insurance Company; the motion is denied unless petitioner takes a reference to John L. Hill, Esq., (which he may do,) and produces more evidence to support his petition; otherwise denied, with $10 costs.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York *vs.* Patrick Mullins et al.; motion granted; reference ordered to Richard C. Beamish, Esq., to compute amount due on bond and mortgage, &c.

The Same (No. 1) *vs.* John Glass et al.; the like order as above.

The Same (No. 2) *vs.* The Same; like order as above.

Same (No. 3) *vs.* The Same; like order as above.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

The People ex rel. Patrick McMullen *vs.* The Board of Estimate and Apportionment; motion for peremptory mandamus denied.

M. Gerraghty *vs.* James Healier; motion granted without costs.

The People, &c., *vs.* J. Gibbon; a copy of the indictment should be presented with the application.

Matilda Reeth *vs.* Nicholas J. Reeth; reference ordered to Wm. Watson to take proof and report as to alimony and counsel fee.

Laura C. McDonald *vs.* Alex. E. McDonald; reference ordered to Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth.

Francis S. Kenney *vs.* Louis Kohen et al.; injunction continued unless defendant file a bond to pay any damages plaintiff may sustain during pendency of suit.

A FIREMAN LOSES HIS HAIR.

A Toledo paper relates that as Mr. John Payne, an assistant fire-engineer of that city, was riding on a truck to a fire on Monday afternoon, he attempted to salute the Chief of the Fire Department. Raising his hat in the most approved style he bowed, but the rapid motion of the hose-cart gave his head a vigorous jerk, and off on a gust of wind flew his new wig. Jack, not being aware of the occurrence, put on his hat again, while Mr. Woehler picked up the ornament and stuck it in his pocket, returning it to Payne, whose astonishment was unbounded, after the fire.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	25	Skins, bales	356
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Resin, bbls	642
Copper, bbls	68	Spirits Turp. bbls	33
Cotton, bales	1,056	Tar, bbls	285
Dried Fruits, pkgs	312	Leather, sides	13,393
Flour, bbls	11,126	Butter, pkgs	3,518
Corn Meal, bbls	1,485	Cheese, pkgs	25,413
Corn Meal, bags	725	Tallow, pkgs	220
Wheat, bushels	179,781	Stearine, pkgs	144
Corn, bushels	125,950	Starch, pkgs	3,505
Oats, bushels	9,300	Beef, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	1,600	Pork, pkgs	200
Eggs, bbls	945	Cut-meats, pkgs	736
Oat Meal, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	2,520
Hemp, bales	62	Peanuts, bushels	1,200
Beans, bbls	218	Tobacco, hhds	314
Hops, bales	68	Tobacco, pkgs	472
Hides, No.	721	Whisky, bbls	964
Hides, bdls	98	Wool, bales	1,172

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Mathilde Octavia, for Liverpool—120 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, 200 cases Petroleum, 110 bbls. Paraffine-oil, 754 bbls. Resin, 332 bbls. Tar.

By the bark Ariadne, for Hamburg—6,101 bbls. Resin, 311 cases Condensed Milk.

By the steamer Ormesby, for Bristol—190 bbls. Fish-oil, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 100 tcs. Beef, 1,182 boxes Cheese, 50 tcs. Provisions, 2,020 bbls. Flour, 38,881 bushels Wheat, 44 tcs. Tobacco.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—70 hhds. Tallow, 37,922 bushels Wheat, 350 cases Can Goods, 3,369 boxes Cheese, 45 boxes Bacon, 50 pks. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer Hakon Adelstein, for London—11 boxes Dyestuffs, 30 boxes Mineral Water, 20 boxes Paper, 3 pks. Oil-cake, 8 bales Furs, 2 cases Pistols, 25 cases Borax, 30 cases Starch, 4 cases Agricultural Implements, 25 cases Handles, 44,619 bushels Wheat, 49 pks. Tea, 30 pks. Bone, 100 tcs. Lard, 103 tcs. Tallow, 5 hhds. Tallow, 49 cases Cigars, 75 hhds. Tobacco, 4,500 Staves, 89 tcs. Pork, 25 bbls. Pork.

By the schooner J. Borden, for Havre—3,593 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Queen of Scots, for Antwerp—3,600 tcs. Lard, 310 hhds. Tallow, 150 bbls. Resin, 307 bags Cocoa, 14,919 Staves.

ASHES—Pots sell to a fair extent, in a jobbing way, at $8 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls unchanged.

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive at from 32c.@35c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, with Jersey quoted at from $6 50@$7 50, afloat, and $8 50@$9, delivered; North River, $7@$7 50, afloat, and $9@$9 50, delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9, afloat, and $10@$11, delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5, afloat, and $6 50@$7, delivered; Croton, $14@$17, afloat, and $17@$20, delivered; Philadelphia, $28@$30, afloat.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been attracting rather more attention, and seasonable styles have been held with a fair show of confidence. Through the auction houses a moderate business has been transacted, at, however, irregular figures.

CANDLES—Have been without change as to values, but have been quite dull; Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 39c.@40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COCOA—Has been in slack demand, with Caracas ranging from 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been in generally good demand, especially for domestic, at firm prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle, at $12 50; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 25@$6 50 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but held firmly in the local market. At Baltimore a fair business was noted, including sales of 3,150 bags by the Cricket on private terms; 1,235 bags by the M. V. Hugg at 19½c.; 596 bags by the Grey Eagle at 20c.; 194 bags by the Virginia Dare at 19½c., and 337 bags by the Palladin at 19¾c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here were 6,104 bags; sales, 18,402 bags; stock in first hands here this morning 25,107 bags, and at all the distributing ports 56,721 bags. Other kinds have been quoted strong in price, on a limited offering of stock, but have been without activity. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18½c.@18¾c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19½c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18½c.@20¼c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20¼c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c., gold.

COTTON—There has been a more active movement noted for early delivery, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb., on Good Ordinary and ¼c. ℘ lb. on higher grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,990 bales, (of which 102 bales were to arrive,) including 956 bales to shippers, 1,015 bales to spinners, and 19 bales to speculators. For forward delivery a limited business was reported, but prices have been quoted off 1-16c.@3-16c. ℘ lb., closing about steady. Sales since our last of 14,300 bales, (of which 1,800 bales were last evening, and 12,500 bales to-day, with 800 bales more at the call,) closing with August contracts quoted at 19 1-32c.@19 1-16c.; September, 18⅛c.@18 3-16c.; October, 17 11-16c.@17¾c.; November, 17 17-32c.; December, 17 15-32c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,056 bales, including 56 bales from Washington, 391 bales from Charleston, 19 bales from Baltimore, 590 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,010 bales, and thus far this week 6,317 bales, against 6,221 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,556,963 bales, against 2,670,279 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	17¼	17¼	17½	17½
Strict Good Ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝
Good Middling	22¼	22¼	22½	22½

EGGS—Have been in very limited demand and quoted weak at from 16c.@20c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main call for fair to strictly prime stock, at 17c.@20c. ℘ dozen.

FISH—The leading kinds meet with a ready sale at full previous prices. Dry Cod quoted at from $5 50@$6 50 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16; No. 3 at $9@$13 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 28c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely, and prices have favored buyers slightly, without leading to anything like an active movement. The demand has been mostly for home trade purposes, and for job lots, to meet urgent wants. The bids for shipping extras, in lines, have been much under the views of holders, thus impeding operations. City Mill stock less active. The depression in Wheat is against sellers of all grades. The want of freight room, and high rates claimed by ship-owners tend to check the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,150 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to good Extra State, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 35; good to fancy do., $6 65@$7 25; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 40, very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 10@$6 50 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 00@$4 00
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	4 75@ 5 25
Extra State	5 90@ 7 25
Extra City	6 00@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 10@ 6 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 60@ 9 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 25@10 75

Southern Flour has been rather more active, and quoted about as before as to values. The main inquiry has been for the better grades of extra. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$7 40 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 40@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy Trade and Family extras; $5@$6 for very inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Oregon Flour very quiet with choice Extra quoted nominally at $9 25@$9 50; California Flour, fair to very choice Extra, at $8@$9 25 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour has been in good demand at from $4 30@$5 30 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales 650 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 30 ℘ bbl. Corn-meal has been quoted steady and in good request at from $3 10@$3 50 for inferior to very fancy Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 15@$3 30 for inferior to good, and $3 35@$3 50 for choice to fancy; $2 65@$3 15 for White do.; $3 25@$3 30, chiefly $3 30, for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 30@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 580 bbls....Bag-meal has been quiet at from $1 05@$1 10 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 40@$150 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal inactive at from $7@$8 50 ℘ bbl.

FRUITS—A moderate business has been reported since our last, at full previous prices, with sales of 2,700 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 45; 2,000 boxes loose Muscatel do., 300 bbls. Currants, 100 bags Brazil Nuts, and 30 cases Leghorn Citron on private terms, and 1,375 cases Sardines, part quarter boxes, at 14c.@17¼c., gold. We now quote: Layer Raisins at $2 45; loose Muscatel do. at $2 70@$3 ℘ box; Valencia at 6¾c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6c.@6½c.; Figs at 9c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 16½c.@17c.; Almonds at 16c.@33c.; Filberts at 13½c.@14c.; Brazil Nuts at 6¼c.@6½c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel, influenced by a more liberal offering of stock, and a much firmer freight market. At the modified figures, there has been a fairly active business reported, chiefly for shipment, closing weak. The bulk of the trade was in the better qualities of No. 2 stock. Prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring was exceptionally scarce, and quoted at $1 50@$1 52 asked, to arrive soon, with $1 48 bid. Winter Wheat has been in limited demand and depressed in price. Some little inquiry was noted for old Red Western, and for new crop do. for shipment, but at low prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 38 for good stock, out of boats to-morrow; $1 37@$1 40 for fair to very choice No. 2 North-western Spring, closing at $1 38 for prime samples; $1 33@$1 36 for ordinary to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 35 for full boat-loads of prime; $1 23@$1 28 for No. 3 Spring; $1 05@$1 22 for Rejected Spring; $1 35@$1 46 for Iowa Spring; 66c. for Unsound Spring; $1 43@$1 52½ for Red Western (odd lots;) $1 55@$1 60 for Amber; $1 47½ for Red and White Canada, mixed, in bond; $1 51 for good new crop Red Ohio (2,000 bushels) for export, and, nominally $1 55@$1 80 for White Western. For forward delivery, the few bids reported for Spring were much below the views of sellers, and no important dealings transpired....Corn was quoted rather less firm on free offerings, leading to a comparatively active trade in good part for shipment, the market closing slightly in favor of buyers, especially on the less desirable grades of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 149,000 bushels at 51c.@55c. for poor to very choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 53c.@54c. for good to about prime samples; 55½c.@58c. for ordinary to very choice sailing-vessel do. do., chiefly at 55½c.@56c. for full lots; 57c.@58½c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@78c. (nominally) for White do., and 45c.@50c. for heated, a very superior stock....Rye quiet and quoted somewhat nominal at 80c.@82c. for Western. A boat-load of Western was reported sold at about the inside rate....Barley and Barley-malt dull and unsettled....Oats have been decidedly more active, and quoted up 1c. ℘ bushel, closing strong and buoyant for desirable samples, which have been offered much less freely. The business has been mainly for trade purposes, and in good part, in stock in store. White have been in more favor at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels at 42c.@43½c. for Mixed Western; 40c.@43c. for Black do.; 48c.@53c. for White do., mainly at 50c. for full lots of average stock, part in store....Feed has been in moderate request and quoted at from 17c.@24c. ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request; Bags quoted steady at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging at 10½c.@11c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14c. for prompt deliveries. Sales, 400 rolls Domestic Cloth, here, at 13¾c., and at Boston, 400 rolls at 13½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately sought after, with Bale Hay quoted thus: Choice Timothy, $30@$34; prime do., $28@$30; fair do., $22@$24; shipping do., $18@$20; Straw—Long Rye, $18@$20; Oat, $12.

HEMP—Has been comparatively quiet, yet firm in price, with American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8½c.; Jute, 2¾c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 800 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency.

HIDES—Have been attracting more attention, and have been held with more firmness.

HOPS—Have been quoted firm as to price, though the demand has been on a restricted scale. The recent arrivals have been limited, and the later crop accounts rather less favorable, tending to strengthen the views of holders. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; California, 45c.@50c. ℘ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—A generally very moderate trade has been reported in this line, on, however, a comparatively steady basis as to values.

LEATHER—Has been without material alteration as to price, but has been moving rather slowly, in most lines. Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, quoted at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c. ℘ lb.

METALS—Copper has been quoted firm on a fairly active basis; 650,000 lbs. sold at 27c.@27¼c., on the spot, and 28c. for forward delivery....Iron has been rather quiet, but held with confidence; 500 tons Scotch Pig sold at $45 for Eglinton; $46 for Glengarnock, and $52 for Coltness. We now quote: Eglinton Pig at $45; Glengarnock at $46; No. 1 American Pig at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $43@45; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works, at $75@$78; Old Rails, $47@$48.... Pig-lead is in moderate demand, with foreign quoted at 6⅛c.@6¼c., gold, for ordinary, on sales of 100 tons....Spelter has been inactive at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in very limited demand, with Straits quoted at 31¼c.@31⅜c., with English at 29¼c., here, and Banca at 35c., gold. Sales, 5 tons English, to arrive, (August shipments,) at 28⅞c., gold. Tin Plates quiet but quoted firm; sales, 300 boxes Charcoal Plates at $11, and 750 boxes Coke at $8 75@$9, gold. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $10 87½@$11 37½; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $7 75@$8 50, gold, ℘ box....Zinc dull and wholly nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been very quiet, yet quoted about steady; 50 hhds. Porto Rico sold at 50c., and 15 hhds. Barbados at 37c. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@87½c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c.; Cuba at 18c.@38c.; English Islands at 28c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

NAILS—Have been held with more confidence, within the previous range, on a moderate inquiry for supplies.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and weak on the basis of $3@$3 10 for strained to good Strained. Sales, 597 bbls. Strained at $3, 40 bbls. No. 2 at $3, and 725 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet at old quotations....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited demand on the basis of 42½c.@43c. for merchantable. Sales, 175 bbls.

OILS—Crude Whale has been very quiet and nominally unchanged in price. Crude Sperm has been in moderate demand, with sales reported here of 500 bbls. for export at $1 40, and at New-Bedford 570 bbls. part for manufacturing, on private terms, quoted at $1 40. Manufactured Whale and Sperm inactive at old figures. Linseed has been quoted steady, but not in much request. Lard-oil in light demand at former rates. Menhaden inactive, but held rather more firmly: 100 bbls. sold at 41c. Other kinds slow of sale. We quote: Crude Whale at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@73c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 93c.@95c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43½c.@44c.; Yellow and White at 55c.@65c. ℘ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ lb.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in some demand, with Western quoted at $39 50, currency, and City (from E. I. seed) at $36 50, gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 7c....Refined very quiet for early delivery, at 16¾c. here and at Philadelphia. Sales have been reported here of 4,000 bbls. last half of September option, at 16¾c.; 2,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 16¾c., and 4,000 bbls. (old contracts) at 16½c....Refined, in cases, dull at 22c....Naphtha inactive at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer on a moderate trade for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of 153 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $18, with extra prime quoted at $15; Western prime Mess at $16 37½@$17 50. And for forward delivery a good demand has been noted, with sales of 175 bbls. new Western Mess, August options, at $17 90@$18; and 500 bbls. do., September, at $17 90@$18, closing generally at $18....Dressed Hogs in less confident demand, at 6c.@7¾c. for City....Cut-meats have been in moderate request at about former rates, with sales reported of 100 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 10c.; 300 Pickled Shoulders at 8⅛c.@8⅞c.; 50 tcs. Smoked Hams at 13c.; 300 Pickled Hams, part 10 lbs. at 13c.; 450 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, 14 lbs., at 11c.; 15 boxes Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9½c.; 10,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 13@18½ lbs. averages, at 8¾c....Bacon has been rather more sought after, at about steady prices, with sales reported of 125 boxes Long Clear at 8½c.; 20 boxes very light do. do. at 9c.; 200 boxes Short Rib at 9⅛c., and 750 boxes Short Clear, December option, at 7⅞c....Lard has been very quiet and weak for early delivery, with sales reported since our last of small lots of Western steam at 8⅜c.@8½c.; 76 tcs. new do. at 8¼c., and 58 tcs. City do. at 8⅜c.@8¼c. And for forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported at easier rates; sales, 500 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 1,500 tcs. do., September, 8⅝c., and 1,000 tcs. do., October, at 8¾c....Beef has been inactive at old figures. We quote at from $8 25@$10 75 for new Mess; $10 75@$12 75 for new Extra do. ℘ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at $16 50@$20 for prime Mess, $20@$23 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in demand within the range of $18@$29 for very inferior to choice brands; sales 100 bbls. Western at $28@$29 for best old, and $26@$27 for new....Butter has been in fair demand, and desirable grades of stock have been quite firm in price, and not offered with much freedom. We quote at from 25c.@31c. for fair to choice State; at 31c.@35c. for choice to very fancy lots, and 14c.@21c. for Western, chiefly at 17c.@18c. for fair to good; 21c.@25c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has favored buyers on a less active inquiry for supplies. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8½c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for fine, and 12c.@13c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy at 7c.@13c.; Western product at 9½c.@13½c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 5c.@8c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, in a jobbing way, at from $8 25@$9 75 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$7 for Rangoon.

SALT—Has been in request, in a jobbing way. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 30, from store; Syracuse Ground, $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 46c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull and nominal in price at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—Have been inactive, yet quoted steady, Clover ranging from 8½c.@9c. ℘ lb. for fair ordinary to choice; new crop Rough Flax quoted at $2 10; Timothy at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 50, gold, ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Goat have been generally inactive within the previous range as to values. Deer more sought after, and held with confidence.

SOAP—Has been in rather limited demand with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been held very firmly though not active; offerings restricted. Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25½c.@26c.; Cloves, 28c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ℘ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted firm at the recent advance, but have been in less confident demand on refining account. Sales have been reported since our last of 835 hhds., including 535 hhds. refining Cuba on the basis of 7 15-16c.@8c. for scant fair to fair, and 300 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8¼c. ℘ lb. We quote nominally: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¾c.@9⅜c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Powdered quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated at 11⅛c.; A's, 10⅜c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand at full prices; sales, 117,000 lbs., in lots, at 8c.@8⅜c., chiefly at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. ℘ lb. Of Stearine, 200 tcs. Western sold at 8⅞c.; 3,000 lbs. City, in hhds. at 9c., and equal to 20,000 lbs. Grease stock at 7c.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady on a moderate trade; sales 350 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@15c.; 38 cases 1872 New-York Seed-leaf, at 15½c.; 140 cases 1872 Wisconsin, on private terms; 50 cases 1871 Sundries, at 15c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do., at 7c.@9c.; 100 cases Havana, at 90c.@98c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 350 bbls., in lots, at 96½c. per gallon, showing rather less firmness.

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market has been the active demand for Grain room both on berth and charter, with rates quoted much firmer, and accommodation offered much less freely. Provision room was also in good request at full figures, especially for Cheese and Bacon. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in quite moderate request at about former figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last included, by sail, 8,000 bushels at 11d.@11½d. ℘ bushel; 350 tons Oil cake at 32s. 6d.; 26 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; and by steam, 400 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℘ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain, this and next week's shipments, at 13½d.@14d.; 16,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, steamer of Aug. 16, at 12¾d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, (relet room) at 14d., shipment Aug. 9; 23,500 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 1,120 boxes Bacon at 50s. Also a British ship, 1,073 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 12¾d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 4s. ℘ bbl.; 100 tcs. Beef at 9s. ℘ tierce; also a British ship, 1,195 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 70s. ℘ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 487 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters of Grain, (a recharter,) at 9s.; another, 491 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 9s.; another, 602 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters do., at 8s. 10½d., and £15 gratuity; another, 518 tons, hence with about 3,300 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 9s.; another, (to arrive,) hence with about 2,200 quarters do. at 8s. 9d.; an Italian brig, 330 tons, hence with about 2,000 quarters do., (a recharter,) at 9s. 3d.; an Italian bark, with about 1,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 8s. 3d. per quarter; a bark, 1,063 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and an American bark, 402 tons, with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported on private terms....For Rotterdam, by the steamer of Sept. 20, 20,000 bushels grain, at 15d. per bushel....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 531 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 8s. per bbl....For Cronstadt, a Russian bark, 391 tons, hence with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum at 10s. ℘ bbl....For Santander, a British brig, 248 tons, (to arrive,) with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ℘ bbl....For Marseilles or Genoa, a bark, with Tallow, reported from Philadelphia, at ½c. ℘ lb....For Algiers, 3,000 cases and 50 bbls. Petroleum at 46c. and 8s. 6d.; and 25 hhds. Tobacco at 85s., part of cargo....For San Domingo, a brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $15, gold....For the Windward, a brig with Lumber, from Liverpool, N. S., at $11....For New-York, a ship and three schooners, with coal, from Sydney, at $4@$4 50 ℘ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 18½c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.; Ordinary, 13½c.@15c.; net receipts, 286 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,253 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 226 bales; gross, 326 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 21,719 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Demand good; offerings light; Good Ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 48 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 9,697 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 73 bales; exports coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 10,542 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Demand fair; offerings light; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 209 bales; sales, 26 bales; stock, 1,627 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 18⅛c.; receipts, 212 bales; shipments, 58 bales; stock, 8,443 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 5.—Cotton—Demand fair at lower rates; Middling, 17⅝c.; receipts, 188 bales; sales, 175 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 5.—Cotton dull and declining; Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 36 bales; stock, 1,061 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 136 cars reported to arrive, 3,842 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,036 head, or 258 cars, against 312 cars for the same time last week; the market opened strong at last week's prices, but as morning advanced, with heavy reported arrivals and unfavorable advices from the East, it became slow and dragged; the stock was generally of an inferior grade; the attendance of buyers was fair; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 261 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,297 to 1,383 lbs., at $5@$6 25; 14 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,122 lbs., at $4 70; 104 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,142 lbs., at $3 15; 56 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 889 lbs. to 1,200 lbs., at $4 75@$5 62½; 117 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,100 lbs. to 1,433 lbs., at $5 30@$6 35; 136 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,137 lbs. to 1,228 lbs., at $5 30@$5 70; 35 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 859 lbs. to 1,106 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 30; 34 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,23[illegible] lbs., at $6; 15 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 843 lbs., at $4 75; 43 head Michigan mixed, ranging from 875 lbs. to 975 lbs., at $4 12½@$4 85; 14 head Michigan Oxen, averaging 1,403 lbs., at $5 70; 19 head Illinois Heifers, averaging 973 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,800 head, against 4,600 head for the same time last week; the market is not fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,800 head, against 9,500 head for the same time last week; the market was flat at $4 75@$5; buyers are holding off; sales yesterday, 1,500 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 190 to 200, at $4 80@$5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Spring at $1 23 for Old; $1 18½@$1 19 for New; No. 2 Spring at $1 17⅞, regular, spot; $1 15⅞, seller August; $1 08, seller September; No. 3 Spring, $1 05½; Rejected, 92½c. Corn firm and in fair demand, a shade higher; No. 2 Mixed at 37⅞c. spot or August; 38⅝c. bid September; Rejected at 35c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 26¼c. spot; 26c. September; Rejected at 24c.@25c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 58c. Barley dull and nominal for spot; demand fair and market firm for future; No. 2 Fall, 84c.@86c. September. Pork firm and in fair demand; sales at $15 80, cash; generally held at $15 90; sales October at $16. Lard—Demand light and holders firm; 7⅞c. asked, 7¾c. bid. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 9⅜c. bid, 9½c. asked. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky sold early at 93c.; closed dull and lower, sellers at 92c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 300 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 326,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Lake Imports—Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Flour, 4,540 bbls.; Corn, 192,000 bushels; Oats, 25,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels. Rail Shipments from elevators—Wheat, 1,300 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; Oats, 6¼c.; Pine Lumber to New-York, $5 75. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat market nearly bare; the only sale was 2,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $1 21; other grades entirely nominal. Corn quiet; market opened with Prime offered at 45½c., with 45c.@45¼c. bid; the closing was unsettled; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 Prime, in lots, at 45c.@45¼c.; sample Corn offered at 40c.@44c., with no buyers; this grade is a drug on the market. Oats dull; No. 2 Chicago nominally 38c.; small lots selling at 37c. Rye, Barley, and Peas are neglected. Seeds quiet at $4 50 for Timothy and $5 50 for medium Clover. Pork quiet at $16 50 for heavy Mess, at wholesale. Highwines nominally 93½c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged; business small. Wheat firm for best grades; sales of prime to choice Red, by sample, at $1 30@$1 48. Corn firmer at 35c.@35½c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 36c., seller September; 44c. for sacked. Oats dull and unsettled; sales of No. 2 at 28⅜c.@30½c., cash; 27½c., seller September. Barley quiet at 84c. for new No. 2 Spring. Rye quiet at 68c.@70c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork firmer; sales of order lots at $16 75@$17. Dry-salted Meats firm and higher; loose Shoulders held at 8c.; 9¼c. refused for Clear Rib Sides. Bacon firm and higher for futures; jobbing lots sold at 9c. for Shoulders; 10⅜c.@10⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c.@10⅞c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, seller September, 11c. Lard quiet; Summer Steam sold at $7 45. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle quiet; sales of Through Texans at $2 50@$3 50; Fat Steers, $2 75@$4 25; Native Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$4; fair to choice Steers, $4@$5 60. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Flour steady; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 25 for Double Extra from choice White Wheat. Wheat steady and quiet; sales of 8,000 bushels White Canada at $1 88; No. 1 Spring held at $1 47. Corn quiet and steady and in fair demand; sales of 1,000 bushels at 52c. Oats quiet at 45c.@48c. for Western State. Peas dull and nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Barley quiet and nominal. Millfeed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20 ℘ ton, delivered to cars. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted ℘ cwt. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia 60c., to Boston 50c., to New-York 40c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 20@$1 30 for new on arrival. Corn firm at 58c.@62c. for sacked. Oats firm and in fair demand at 44c. for sacked. Rye quiet at 60c.@65c. on arrival. Barley nominal. Pork held at $16@$16 50. Bacon firmer and in good demand at 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders; 10⅞c.@11c. for Clear Rib; 11c. for Clear Sides. Bulk Meats in good demand and firmer for Shoulders; sales of 150,000 lbs. at 8¼c. loose; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Hams steady and in good demand for Sugar-cured; held at 14½c.@15½c.; Plain, 13c.@13½c. Lard steady at 9c.@9½c. for choice Leaf in tierces; 10c. in kegs; Steam, 8¼c.; small order lots, ½c.@¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 92c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 70; Extra White Michigan, $1 70; No. 1 do., $1 54; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 37@$1 37½; seller August, $1 37; seller September, $1 39½; No. 3 Red, $1 28½; No. 2 Old Amber Illinois, $1 46. Corn a shade better; sales of High Mixed, spot and seller August, 43½c.; seller September, 45¼c.; seller October, 46½c.; Low Mixed, 43c.@43¼c.; Yellow, 43¾c.; White, 54c.; no grade, 38c.; Damaged, 32c.; Michigan, 32¼c.; Rejected, 27c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—26,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, and 28,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm for Southern, dull for Western; Western Red, $1 43@$1 50. Corn dull and nominal; Southern White, 75c.; do. Yellow, 59c.; Mixed Western quiet at 57c. Oats active; Southern, 40c.@44c.; Western Mixed, 38c.@39c.; do. White 41c.@42c. Rye firm and scarce at 68c.@70c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm, with good jobbing trade. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Hams, 14½c.@16½c. Lard very dull at 18¾c.@18½c. Western Butter active and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96½c.@97c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 50. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 29; No. 2, $1 21½, cash; $1 18, seller August; $1 10½, seller September. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 29c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm and in fair demand at 60c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at 82c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour and 47,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet at $6 20@$6 50. Wheat steady at $1 25@$1 28. Corn steady at 43c.@45c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Pork very firm at $16@$16 25. Lard quiet; Steam nominally at 8c.; sales Kettle at 8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders at 8c.; sales at 8¼c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides at 9½c.; sales at 9⅝c., buyer August; Clear Sides at 9⅝c.@9¾c. Bacon firm and in good demand; Shoulders at 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10⅛c.; Clear Sides at 10⅝c.@10¾c. Whisky steady at 91c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Coffee very firm; Rio, 18½c.@19½c. Molasses—Cuba very active at 31½c. Sugar—Cuba advanced ⅛c. for fair to good Refining and Grocery grades. Petroleum unsettled; Crude, 12c.@12¼c.; Refined, 18c.@18¼c. Flour very dull; Spring Extra Family, $7@$8 50. Rye unchanged. Wheat very dull; New Western Red and Delaware, $1 40@$1 58; White, $1 65@$1 80. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; White, 49c.@51c.; Mixed, 41c.@44c. Whisky, 97c.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 White, old, at $1 63@$1 67; new, $1 57½; No. 2 do., new, $1 42@$1 43; Amber Michigan, new, $1 40. Corn steady at 47½c. for Yellow. Oats dull and lower at 40c. for No. 1. Freights—To Oswego, 10c.; to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye sells from the store at 80c. for old. Corn—Nothing doing. Oats in fair demand for car lots; sales of one car No. 1 White at 53c.; 1,600 bushels No. 1 Western at 50c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—Wheat firm; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 41; No. 2, $1 30, closing strong. Corn quiet, but firm and unchanged. Oats quiet, but firm and unchanged. Petroleum in fair demand at 14c. for Standard White; 22c.@22½c. for State Test.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Corn in good demand, but scarce; Yellow at 63c.; White at 78c.@80c. Sugar in good demand; fully Fair, at 9¾c.; Prime at 10¼c.; other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling at 126¾; sight on New-York, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¼.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Flour firm at $6 50@$8. Corn dull and drooping at 58c.@60c. Oats dull and drooping at 40c.@41c. Bacon in fair demand and firm at 9¼c. for Shoulders, 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11c. for Clear Sides. Pork and Lard dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 37½c. Resin firm; $2 40 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $3 55.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 5—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾. United States Bonds—New 5s, 90⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 46⅞.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92⅞; for the account, 92⅞@93; United States 10-40 Bonds, 91⅛.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £36,000. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 7-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92⅞; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 94¼; 10-40s, 91¼; New 5s, 90⅜.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Rentes, 57f. 05c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable September, at 8 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 10,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 3,000 quarters, including 2,000 American. Provisions—Pork, 66s. ℘ bbl. for new Mess.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady; Wheat, 11s. 6d.@11s. 10d. ℘ cental for average California White, and 12s.@12s. 3d. for Club do. Corn, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ℘ quarter. Peas, 38s. ℘ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 37s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 8 15-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston September and October at 8⅞d., and from the same ports, not below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8¾d.

6 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower.

Evening.—Common Resin, 8s. 6d.@9s. ℘ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—Petroleum, 37f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Aug. 5—Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 10s. ℘ ton; Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ℘ cwt.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Within the past forty-eight hours New-York has lost three representatives of the old Knickerbockers. The first was Mr. Anson Livingston, a member of an old and much-respected family. He once achieved a feat which was pronounced to be impossible by Capt. Barclay, the celebrated pedestrian—that is, he walked fifty-five miles in eleven hours and a half. He was a son of Judge Brockholst Livingston, of the United States Supreme Court.—The second was Mr. Lovell Purdy, eldest son of the famous Purdy who rode *Eclipse* in the race between North and South, run fifty years ago last June.—The third was Col. Andrew Ireland, of Schroon Lake. He was known as a dandy in his younger days, and of late years he was famous for his hospitality. He kept open house in the good old style, was the owner of a pack of hounds, and kept up the character of a country gentleman more thoroughly than many men now left alive. These three gentlemen were well known to the older inhabitants of New-York, and their loss will be much felt among a very wide circle of acquaintance.

At the General Sessions now being held, a case should be tried which has attracted much attention, and cannot be allowed to sink out of sight. We refer to the famous duellists of Rouse's Point. One of the principals, Hecksher, and one of the seconds, Carroll Livingston—nephew of the Anson Livingston above alluded to—have decamped. Doubtless their friends hope that the discreditable affair in which they were engaged will "blow over." But this is impossible—a great breach of law has been committed, and the culprits must be punished. If men of wealth and position are to be permitted to violate the laws with impunity, we cannot expect poor and ignorant men to obey them. Recorder Hackett would try the case, if it were brought on now—and his natural feeling for the guilty persons should not override his duty as a judge. If the case is not tried now, some satisfactory explanation will be due to the public.

Gov. Dix has again proved his eminent fitness for his office in the commutation of the sentence of David Murphy, convicted of murder in the first degree, to imprisonment for life. The evidence at the trial before Recorder Hackett, which occupied only one afternoon, showed that Brady was the aggressor in the affair, and that Murphy had acted strictly in self-defense. There was nothing whatever in the facts to justify the verdict, and by his action in the case Gov. Dix has given the most conclusive proof that the pardoning power is entirely safe in his hands. We have had abundant evidence that no influence can induce him to exercise the power when in his judgment the facts and the public interests require that the law shall take its course. We now have equally strong evidence that the most friendless and obscure criminal is certain of justice at his hands. The case of Murphy has excited no public attention, but Gov. Dix has given it that full and careful consideration which has enabled him to reach a right conclusion.

Public confidence in the Board of Health is further strengthened by its vigorous action of yesterday. Fulton Market is to be made still less dangerous to the public health, but the board is entitled to praise chiefly because of the order for the summary seizure and destruction of all unripe and decaying fruits exposed for sale in the City. There has been nothing so prolific of disease among children as the unwholesome fruit sold at almost every street corner, and it is not too much to say that the order of the Board will have an immediate and favorable effect on the mortality of the City. It will have the further gratifying result of removing many of these street stands altogether, since the proprietors, after their unwholesome fruits are seized, will have nothing left to sell, and will be compelled to find an occupation which is less fraught with public danger than their present trade.

If the Brooklyn Police Commissioners desire to relieve their subordinates from temptation, they will at once revoke their order forbidding officers to give intelligence to the public. This order was the natural result of the reporters outstripping the detectives in gathering the facts concerning the Goodrich murder, but now that it has served its purpose of marking the pardonable chagrin of the officials at this successful rivalry, it should be abrogated. The power it gives the policeman, of keeping his proceedings from public knowledge, is a dangerous one, and liable to constant abuse. Publicity is the principal protection against wrongful arrests, and if this is withdrawn, any citizen is liable to such summary capture as may suit the whims or theories of incapable detectives. It is admitted that the order has been used by the police against the public interests in several cases, and this fact is in itself a conclusive argument for its immediate and entire revocation.

A Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Philip Hussen, who was killed by being struck by a piece of rock thrown from a blast at Eighty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. In this instance the verdict may have been justified by the facts, but as a rule it is absurd to ascribe the deaths which occur from the blasting operations carried on in the City to accident. They are almost without exception due to criminal recklessness, and the Coroners should take care to lay all the facts in these cases before their juries. It has become clear that the outrageous disregard of human life will not cease until some one is severely punished for it, and the first step is to have full and fearless investigations by the Coroners as the cases arise. It is within the power of these officials to do a great public service in connection with this matter, and they should not neglect a duty so obvious.

The Queen's speech proroguing the British Parliament summarizes, in more than usually clumsy English, the very lame results of a barren session. A reduction of the sugar duties, and of the income tax, the establishment of a new Supreme Court of Judicature, and the passage of some amendments to the Education bill—these are all the measures which can be called important of the dreary session of 1872-3. The Irish University bill failed to pass, and brought on a Ministerial crisis; the local Rating bill, which was to introduce sweeping changes in the incidence of local taxation was talked to death, the Married Women Property act, the bill for the regulation of the Bank of England, and other measures to which the Government stood more or less pledged, had to be abandoned for the session. The only "burning question" on which the moribund Gladstone Cabinet can get up a good hustings cry is the proposal to extend household suffrage to the rural constituencies. Next season may not improbably see the introduction of a bill for this purpose, and will also doubtless see a dissolution and a general election following upon the rejection of this or some other Cabinet measure.

A TURNING-POINT IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

In our news columns will be found a highly-important special telegram from London, in which the result and the significance of the election at Greenwich are clearly indicated. To understand the bearing of this event on the political prospects of England, it is necessary to go a little into detail. The borough of Greenwich returns two representatives to Parliament, and it has always been considered a stronghold of liberalism. A succession of Whig or Liberal triumphs was broken at the election of 1852 by the return of a Conservative, but this was due to a split in the Liberal ranks, as will be seen from the following figures: The Conservative candidate, Mr. Peter Rolt polled 2,415 votes, and the three Liberal candidates received the votes placed after their names—Mr. Montagu Chambers, 2,360; Admiral Houston Stewart, 2,026; Alderman Salomons, 1,102. This was in the days when the property and rental qualifications of a voter excluded the working classes from the franchise altogether. The general election of 1865 also took place under a restricted franchise, but the Liberals were practically united on two candidates whom they returned by the following vote: Alderman Salomons 4,499, and Sir Charles Bright 3,691. The Conservative candidate, Sir John Heron Maxwell, received 2,328 votes, and Mr. Baxter Langley and another ultra-liberal who ran got over 100 scattering votes apiece. Beaten in Lancashire at the general election of 1868, Mr. Gladstone was entreated by the admiring Liberals of Greenwich to allow his name to be put in nomination as a candidate for one of the seats they had to give away. The Premier graciously consented, and he and Alderman Salomons were returned by a vote of 6,386 and 6,684 respectively. Their conservative opponents received the following votes: Sir H. Parker 4,704, and Viscount Mahon 4,372.

These facts will help to illustrate how rapid has been the change in the prospects of English political parties during the last five years, as compared with the steadfast tendency in one direction during the previous quarter of a century. In 1868, Greenwich was a fair type of nearly all the urban constituencies of the country. It was carried away by admiration for the statesman who was to accomplish the task which had baffled so many abler men—the establishment of a reign of justice, peace, and contentment in Ireland. Greenwich gave Mr. Gladstone a seat with as much pride as the vast majority of the electorate throughout the country sent him a docile crowd of followers pledged to do his bidding, and prepared to believe in his political infallibility. It would be useless to recapitulate the long series of grave and petty blunders, the glaring faults of tact, temper, and statesmanship by which Mr. Gladstone and his Administration first lost the confidence of the House of Commons, and then, more slowly, sank in the estimation of the country. The already formidable list of Conservative triumphs which have attended nearly every election held under the operation of the ballot, is not so convincing proof of the failure of the Gladstone policy as this latest reverse in the once loyal and steadfast borough of Greenwich.

Details of the result of the poll at Greenwich are wanting, but, judging from the news about the opening of the contest furnished in the latest English papers, the canvass must have proceeded somewhat as follows: Immediately after the passage of the Reform bill, in 1867, the number of voters on the election rolls of Greenwich was about 12,000. As the artisans have had time since then to waken up to their political importance and to take the necessary trouble to qualify themselves as voters, the number registered at this election was said to be in the neighborhood of 24,000. It is generally supposed that the more extended the suffrage the more radical will be the constituency. This general rule has had sundry rather surprising exceptions in England of late, but they have not been numerous enough yet to invalidate the rule. Accordingly, Mr. J. Baxter Langley, who has been a standing representative of Radicalism in Greenwich, and who secured 190 votes at the election of 1865, was one of the first candidates in the field. One of the planks of his platform was Irish Home Rule, and some Irish members were expected to take the stump in his favor. A certain Sir John Bennett, disregarding various solemn pledges not to oppose Mr. Langley, appeared as another candidate in the Radical interest, though whether he went to the polls or not, does not appear. The contest seems really to have been between Mr. Angerstein, the Liberal or Gladstonian candidate, and Mr. Boord, the champion of the Conservatives. The meaning of the election of the latter may be inferred from the following points taken from his address to the electors: "He hoped to see a Conservative Party led by enlightened men like the present Earl of Derby, in order that a moderate and safe progress may be insured without recourse to the dangerous measures advocated by the advanced Liberals." He announced that he would strenuously oppose the introduction of Romish errors into the English Church, and he made a bid for the support of the dock-yard workmen by dissenting from the niggardly policy of the Liberal Ministry in dealing with them. The election of a Conservative on such a platform and by such a constituency evidently carries all the significance attributed to it by our correspondent.

A SHORT ROAD TO FORTUNE.

When the "Artful Dodger" had stolen a pocket-handkerchief and was pursued, he with great presence of mind pointed out Oliver Twist to the public as the thief, and joined in the hue and cry after him. This was a very neat device, and one which has been often imitated. What is still more strange is, that it is very frequently successful, especially when newspapers practice it. We have seldom seen so good an illustration of the art as that which the *Tribune* recently supplied. It is always giving us examples of it—for a paper largely owned by Jay Gould is not very likely to be overburdened with conscience. But the latest instance demands more than a passing notice.

It stated a few days ago that Mr. Thomas Murphy was engaged in a scheme by which he expected to "derive a handsome profit, by purchasing a large piece of property at Laight and West streets, and selling it to the General Government at a great advance, for public storage and other purposes." We have heard so much about the "Custom-house Ring" and its conspiracies that we were determined to find out what truth there was in the above story. We therefore sent a couple of sharp reporters to make careful inquiries into the whole affair, and to bring us back the full particulars, no matter whose character they affected. We certainly should have published them, regardless of whom they injured or assisted. The result of these inquiries was described in our paper of Saturday last. The owner of the property in question, and other persons having a knowledge of it, positively affirmed that Mr. Murphy had no more to do with the proposed sale than our reporters or our readers. So far this was clear enough, but it did not explain the *motive* for the *Tribune's* statement. Upon this point we felt some curiosity. It has long been known that Mr. Greeley's successor has a personal grudge against Mr. Murphy, said to be founded on a very ludicrous personal piece of scandal alluded to very roughly by Mr. George Wilkes some time ago. But was this motive enough for the publication of a slander which a little investigation would easily dispel? It seemed not, and we pursued our inquiries still further, and brought to light some extremely curious facts, well worth attention, and all of them quite incontestable.

In the first place, then, it appears that the property spoken of by the *Tribune*, at the corner of Laight and West streets, is really very suitable for public stores; and when Mr. Murphy was Collector, his opinion of its capability was asked. He was in favor of the public store being situated at the Battery, and of the Government owning it. He was also in favor of the Government doing its own General Order business, bonding all its own goods, &c. He, therefore, gave no encouragement to the proposed rental of the premises at Laight and West streets, although he deemed them far better suited for the Government than those in Greenwich-street.

Now the *Tribune* had always vehemently denounced the removal of the present stores. Whenever anybody suggested that these premises were very dear and very inconvenient, it fired up and cried out "Ring! Ring!" so that many people really thought the stores were the best that could possibly be found. The lessee of them is one Dr. Ayer, a person who has made more or less money by selling a mixture called "Cherry Pectoral"—one of the innumerable quack remedies with which a quack-ridden community is flooded. This Dr. Ayer gets (or got) $66,000 a year from the Government for the eight stores of which the premises are composed. The lease was obtained when Mr. Grinnell was collector, by the advice of Mr. Williams, who, at that time, had charge of the warehouses. The outside value of each store was $3,000 a year, so that the total rental should not have exceeded $24,000. By and bye, when Mr. Murphy became Collector, Dr. Ayer tried to induce the Government to hire two additional stores of him, for which he asked $18,000 a year. Mr. Murphy sent a Deputy Collector to the owner of these stores and offered him $6,000 a year for them—making the offer as if it came from a private person. The owner declined it upon the ground that he had given the refusal of the stores to a gentleman for $8,000. This gentleman was "Doctor" Ayer, and he proposed to clear $10,000 a year by sub-letting the two stores to the Government. His total profit from the whole of the premises would thus have been not less than **$42,000** a year.

No wonder, then, that Dr. Ayer should be very anxious to keep the public stores where they were—and still are. But why should the *Tribune* identify itself so eagerly with his plan? This question may seem rather puzzling at first sight. In reality, the answer is very simple. Dr. Ayer was for some time—is now, for aught we know—one of the owners of the *Tribune*. As a matter of decency, the *Tribune* ought not to have said a word when the discussion as to the removal of the public stores was going on. One of its proprietors was deriving so large an amount of money—*improperly* deriving it, as we are prepared to maintain—by the existing arrangement, that it could not be expected to speak impartially upon the subject. Yet it has always threatened, abused, and slandered those who even talked of removing the public stores to some more convenient locality. Its proprietor would lose a very large income by the change—therefore it called every man a "rogue" who suggested the desirability of carrying out that change. It tried to frighten the Government officials from making it. We hope they will not be frightened, but will cancel Dr. Ayer's lease as soon as they have secured premises which are convenient for the merchants, and have not been palmed off upon the Government under an arrangement which is much liked by the present management of the *Tribune*, but which has a very ugly look to outsiders.

We have not yet done with Dr. Ayer or his organ. We shall throw additional light another day on their joint relation to this public stores swindle. In the meantime, if Dr. Ayer can deny any of the facts mentioned above, we advise him to do it before we go any further.

BELATED WISDOM.

In the early settlement of our country the explorers of the Ohio River found its channel much deeper than it is now. They could then sail from Pittsburg, where the junction of the Allegheny and the Monongahela forms the Ohio, to the Mississippi, between banks covered with an almost unbroken forest. Nor was this growth of wood confined to the river banks, as in some of our prairie States. It extended over nearly the entire surface of the adjoining State of Ohio. To-day the forest is gone; the woodland throughout the State has been nearly all cleared, and the Ohio is navigable for large boats only six months of the year, while it is becoming year by year more uncertain and troublesome. Yesterday a convention met in Pittsburg, Penn., to consider means for restoring the usefulness of the stream. Their engineer proposed to them two plans, which he had partially examined. One was to erect gigantic reservoirs, fifteen or eighteen in number, at the heads of both rivers. These he expects can be filled at times of flood, and from them, by properly narrowing the channel of the Ohio, the flow can be kept even throughout the year. This plan would cost some five and one-half millions, without counting disasters, which would always be possible. The other plan is to pump water into the Allegheny from Lake Erie by steam power. This also would be enormously expensive. The plans seem almost incredible in their scope. One contemplates a series of reservoirs, which in area would fill the valley of the Hudson from Albany to New-York, a mile and a half on each side of the river. The other proposes pumping-engines of nearly twice the power of any constructed in the United States. The object aimed at is undoubtedly a grand one; but that it will justify resort to any such measures seems doubtful.

The first of the plans of the engineer referred to, Col. James Worrall, is very suggestive of the cause of the present difficulty in the navigation of the Ohio. He proposes to store up the water which flows toward the river in times of flood to use in times of drouth. There is little doubt that the entire volume of water flowing through the Ohio channel is as large in any single year now as it has been at any time since its discovery by the whites. The difference between the Ohio of to-day and the Ohio known to the early settlers is, that the one discharges the drainage of its water-shed by fits and starts, now in violent floods, filling the banks and overrunning them, and again in an insignificant stream creeping sluggishly over half-bare rocks and through shallow ponds; the other discharged much the same quantity of water more steadily. The cause of this difference undoubtedly lies in the destruction of the forest which once almost completely covered the area drained by the Ohio and its northern tributaries. It is by no means certain, as held by some meteorologists, that this destruction of trees diminishes the mean annual rain-fall, but it changes very materially the manner in which the rain-fall is disposed of. As stated by the eminent geologist of Ohio, Prof. Newberry:

> "A dense forest growth is a great equalizer, both of temperature and of the flow of surface water. While the forest is unbroken it acts as a blanket, covering the soil, protecting it from the winds, both drying and chilling. It serves, also, as a great sponge, receiving and retaining moisture, and allowing its gradual escape. When the forest is removed, however, and the soil cultivated, the surface smooth and the drainage facilitated, as it is in a thousand ways, and the sun and winds admitted, the effect cannot but be marked, even though the annual rain-fall be not materially changed."

We do not suppose it to be in the power of the convention at Pittsburg to restore the forest-trees of Ohio, but in any plan they may consider for the equalization of the flow of the Ohio, it will be well to consider the cause of the present excessive variation. It is not impossible that much of the region feeding the Ohio may be profitably covered with wood-growth again, and it is certain that the cutting away of the wood still remaining may be regulated with advantage. Unless some such means are feasible the evil will be found to be a growing one, and to defy temporizing remedies.

AN ACTOR BEFORE THE CURTAIN.

The time of year is coming on when theatres will reopen, and actors and actresses begin their work again. We therefore know what to expect. There will appear in all the papers gushing biographies of this or that great genius, who is destined to take the town by storm. We shall be told that Mr. Ranter, the tragedian, has been delighting the guests at Starvation House by his "superb delineations" of character, and that "intense anxiety is felt to see his great performances next Fall." We shall hear that Miss Squealer has bought a large farm out of her last year's profits, and that her manager has agreed to double her salary next year. We shall receive numbers of letters, calling our attention to the remarks of the *Penny Whistle* on Tompkins, the world-famous light comedian, fresh from England. "You can always tell an actor," one sometimes hears people say. It is an old taunt, and a very unjust one, for many actors are gentlemen. If the "profession"—we believe it *is* a profession, like journalism—rests under this reproach, it is mainly the fault of the members of it. Some of them never take off the sock and buskin. They go to bed in their rouge and bismuth. They are always trying to "get off" some little puff of themselves, or advertising their vast merits to a dull-witted world. Many actors are more dexterous at this latter game than others—and, to cut the story short, the actor who seems to practice it most industriously as an art, not without great profit to his pocket, is Mr. Sothern.

That this gentleman should have made more money than either Garrick or Edmund Kean, or both, is a fact which his friends frequently assert, and which we have no reason to question. If it *be* a fact, all we can say about it is that it only shows how much lower the standard of taste is now than it used to be, and how much more thickly populated the world is with fools. Mr. Sothern would have found it very difficult to have earned his bread on the stage had he lived when the traditions of good acting were not quite forgotten. But it is not as an actor that we now propose to deal with Mr. Sothern. He challenges our notice as a puffer—constantly and persistently challenges it, and with so much ingenuity that it would be a pity to turn a deaf ear to his appeals. As a concocter of puffs, Mr. Sothern ought to have a wax figure of himself in his native city—at Mme. Tussaud's. Large fortunes have been made in all trades by judicious and systematic advertising, and Mr. Sothern has acquired, by long practice, a mastery over the art. You read down half the paragraph before you discover that it is the same old yarn by the same old hand. It is like French cookery—it disguises the taste of the original article. You think at first you have never seen it before—whereas, you have had it on your table every day. Had Mr. Sothern's talents—for we suppose he has talents, or of course the intelligent public would not go to see him—led him to invent a quack pill, or a soothing cordial, or a pectoral syrup, he would have made it a success, for he would have kept it constantly under the noses or eyes of the public. And he treats himself just as if he were a quack pill. He is always standing at the corner of the street and calling our attention to its virtues and properties. He is always begging us to take a little more Sothern—the only genuine cure-all. He is always sending little "notices" of it to the papers, and sticking placards about it on the walls, and distributing in immense numbers beautiful portraits of the gifted inventor. Turn where you will, you hear of or see Sothern and his everlasting pill. One day it is as a practical joker that we are invited to behold the great, the inimitable Mr. Sothern. The next, he shows us a series of dissolving views of Sothern assisting a bereaved family, Sothern giving a bottle of Burgundy to a starving man, Sothern preventing a child from eating a green apple, Sothern rubbing the stomach of a black man seized with the cramps, Sothern ladling out cough-mixture to a baby with a cold, or benevolently wiping the nose of a little boy who has lost his pocket-handkerchief. In some form or other he is forever thrusting himself before the public. He is like the last new liniment—always in the way. We have not the slightest doubt that he will gladly embrace the opportunity of writing a few scores of letters about this article, and paste it inside his friends' hats—for a man of his kind naturally prefers a "notice" of any sort to no notice at all.

At this moment, Mr. Sothern is figuring in every paper which is stupid enough to insert such trash, as a mighty man of war. In one sense he always has his paint on—his stage paint. But in the latest production of his fertile imagination, it is in war paint that he depicts himself. A man interferes with his comfort in a railway car. The conductor wishes to remove the man. Sothern begs him not to interfere, takes off his coat, *à la* Sir Charles Coldstream, tackles the interloper, and in about two minutes pounds him to a jelly, and then throws him to a distance of about half a mile from the car. Then Sothern picks him up, gives him his own private car—of course he always travels in a private car—calls for a doctor, and lies down exhausted—with the feat of writing another "startling narrative" founded on his own poetic imagination.

Whether a good actor would need all this preposterous puffing to win success in his craft we do not know, although it is certain that some good actors have won success without it—take the late Mr. Blake, for instance, or the late and present Wallacks, or Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Sothern evidently thinks that *he* would not be successful without this cumbrous and very unpleasant machinery, and very likely he is right. Every man ought to be the best judge of his own abilities. As a general rule, blatant puffing is the resource of vulgar charlatanism—a remark which Mr. Sothern may not like, but which we present to him with great confidence. He is so terrible a pugilist, according to his own account, that it may seem a rash thing for any one to offer to remonstrate with him. But at the risk of his calling here and annihilating everybody in this office, we tell him plainly that for the present we have had enough of him—that, whether as a jack-pudding, a philanthropist, an actor, or a fighting man, we want to hear no more about him. Let us have a little rest. Next Winter he will, it is said, once more astonish the community with his astounding genius, "perfectly unexampled in the annals of the stage," "the delight of all the crowned heads of Europe," &c., &c. It will then be our duty to devote a few score of our poor columns to the praise of this stupendous prodigy of nature. Perhaps we may then be willing to publish a few of the paragraphs with which his coat-pockets are plentifully stuffed. At present we are not in an accommodating frame of mind. Sothern in every form and style has been served up for a year past, and, to be plain, we are at present sick of the dish, and wish some one would serve it as the imaginary Sothern served the traveler on the Western road—fling it out of the window.

SAFEGUARDS FOR THE SEA-SIDE.

Many times have we urged the necessity of increasing the safeguards against drowning at all our sea-side watering-places. The safest of them is full of danger to inexperience and recklessness, and every Summer sees the loss of many lives that might have been saved with the commonest precautions. Since Saturday, there are reports of at least half a dozen deaths by drowning at New-England watering-places alone. Not the least melancholy was the death of the theological student drowned at Newport on Saturday morning, in sight of a hundred merry-makers on the beach, among them his betrothed. The first intimation of the fatal accident came in the floating ashore of the inanimate body of his comrade, who had nearly perished himself in the effort to save his friend. Fortunately, however, there chanced to be a physician on the beach, by whose prompt assistance this gentleman was restored, and but one victim was left to reproach the parsimony or negligence which leaves so perilous a bathing-place without suitable protection against accidents of this nature.

It may be, and probably will be, said that such fatalities result, in a majority of cases, from the fault of the bathers themselves in venturing beyond their depth, or overtaxing their powers. If this be true, it furnishes only an additional reason for providing the means of rescue we insist on. Recklessness is strictly relative. What seems, and is, rashness in one swimmer may be only a justifiable daring in another of superior skill and strength. Besides, the strongest swimmer may be rendered helpless in a moment by a sudden cramp. In accidents of this sort, life lines are of no service, as they generally occur far beyond their reach. But a boat properly manned and furnished with life-preservers, kept riding just outside of the ordinary swimming ground, during bathing hours, would be an almost certain safeguard against such casualties as that by which Mr. Hoff lost his life. The expense attendant on such a provision would be slight, and the hotel-keepers at the various sea-side resorts could well afford it. But if, as is not unlikely, they should decline to make that slight sacrifice for the safety of their patrons, then this or some similar and suitable arrangement should be exacted by law. If every beach usually resorted to were closed until it should be provided with proper appliances for rescuing, saving, and restoring life, we should not have to record so many deplorable cases of drowning as now constantly occur. If the people who make their profit out of the pastime do not see that it is their interest to guard against the peril, the public should put an end to the risk. All the benefits to be derived from sea-bathing will hardly compensate for the many lives sacrificed in the treacherous embraces of the sea. So radical a remedy, however, is not necessary, and we trust that before another Summer there will be no beach on the coast from Maine to Florida left unequipped with whatever life-saving apparatus ingenuity or foresight can suggest.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

"Ignorance of the law is no excuse," says the old legal maxim, and under this rule people who have their letters sent to the Dead-letter Office for insufficient postage have only themselves to blame. Yet, it does seem as though in many cases the law inflicted an unnecessary hardship. The lady of Western New-York who lately made her complaint to the Post-office appears to have been especially ill-used. She had determined to give a monster picnic, a *fête champêtre*, whose grandeur should defy competition. All her preparations being made, the viands provided, the grounds arranged, the music secured, she sent forth invitations to the number of some hundreds. On the appointed day, to her great surprise and indignation, not a soul appeared to do honor to her summons, and not being in a position to avail herself of the remedy suggested under similar circumstances in the parable of the wedding guests, her music, her feast, and her hospitable anxieties went for naught. Inquiry revealed the fact that her invitations having been, under a misapprehension of the law, stamped with one cent instead of two cent stamps, had all been bundled off to the Dead-letter Office, as in such case duly provided. And the only sympathy the Postmaster could offer to his fair complainant, who made known to him her woes in eight pages of concise remonstrance, was that Congress had in its inscrutable wisdom so ordained, and the department must obey orders.

Now, here is a case where the hardship inflicted is not strictly to be estimated by the triviality of the occasion. Instances occur oftentimes where a detained letter may cause the very gravest misfortunes, life-long unhappiness, pecuniary ruin, or even death itself. Compared with troubles like these, a lost opportunity of eating ice-cream and drinking lemonade, or under other pleasant disguises wooing indigestion socially with one's friends in the open air, does not look like an irreparable grief. Yet, considering the abundance of kindly intercourse and innocent pleasure thus denied to so many people, the disappointment is no less real, and, perhaps, more annoying than many of more serious aspect. And it could all have been avoided if the Postmaster, instead of condemning these delinquent invitations to the hopeless oblivion of the Dead-letter Office, had been able to deliver them and collect the deficiency from the recipients. They, as their friends reasonably argue, would have been glad to pay as much as four times the proper postage for a chance to enjoy the pleasures of the feast prepared for them. And while several hundred persons thus lost a day's pleasure, it is difficult to see what the Government gained. It secured the trouble and expense of transporting the luckless invitations to Washington, of opening and then destroying them months perhaps a year hence. It is put to all that outlay and it sacrifices besides just so much revenue as is represented by the extra postage that would be collected if the notes were delivered.

Altogether the plan seems to be about as stupid and annoying as can well be imagined. It cannot claim even the merit of consistency in execution, since, as all our readers know, letters are constantly delivered insufficiently stamped, on which the additional postage is collected by the carrier. If that can be done without detriment to the service in a great and busy city like New-York, it can surely be done in a country town. It is the only way to serve public convenience, for which, not less than to swell the public revenue, we suppose the Post-office is conducted. Letters are constantly mailed in the hurry and pressure of affairs on which the postage is too small. For that pardonable and inevitable error, their writers ought not to be condemned to the countless anxieties, griefs, and losses attendant on delayed or intercepted correspondence, especially when the Government gains by leniency and only loses by harshness. It is well that people should be taught to conform to the law, even in trifles, but errors of this sort will never be cured by punishing them as though they were willful infractions. We trust that the next lady who gives a *fête champêtre* (and we wish that more ladies could be induced to substitute that charming variety of Summer diversion for stifling hops or comfortless receptions) will remember to put two-cent stamps on her invitations, especially if they come hitherward. But if she should, in the natural perplexity of the moment, repeat the mistake of the lady of Western New-York, it is to be hoped that under a more enlightened ruling her error will be less severely judged, and that neither her picnic nor her friends will suffer.

BELGIUM CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics when rallied on the decline of prosperity in countries where their faith prevails, are apt to point to Belgium as a country at once Catholic and prosperous, but if we may accept the tone of the leading Belgium papers as a gauge of religious feeling, the Roman Catholics in Belgium, at all events the male portion thereof, are not by any means conspicuous for their respect for priests and priestcraft. Thus the *Indépendance Belge*, of the 19th inst., says: "It must not be considered that France monopolizes all the pilgrimages and miracles. Oh, dear no! Belgium, too, has hers. France it is true, has Paray-le-Monial and Lourdes. To her too, is due the invention of the worship of the Sacred Heart, and she has further been honored with the apparition of the Immaculate Virgin, but still we in Belgium have our St. Hubert, the whilome Bishop of Liége, a renowned saint he, a trifle out of date it is true, but who nevertheless, when well rehabilitated by intelligent heads, may yet see a good deal of service. They have, it seems, piously preserved his stole, which the Liege *Gazette* describes as a sort of riband of silk and gold. A wonderful article this. It notoriously cures madness and accomplishes various other prodigious feats. The Bishops of Liege and Namur, aggravated by the success of Lourdes, have been endeavoring to revive the reputation of St. Hubert by means of this riband. So a grand pilgrimage, under the special patronage of the Papal Nuncio, who conducted the party, took place the other day, and all went charmingly until when in the church, at the moment when the stole was being exhibited, a voice—probably that of such an *enfant terrible* as he who saluted Mr. Ryder the actor, by shrieking out at the very acme of a pathetic scene: "Well done, Ryder-r-r,"—to the horror and consternation of the assembled pious—shouted, "Hurrah for St. Hubert!" and dreadful to relate, the crowd of pilgrims joined in the shouts. The Liege *Gazette* is properly flabbergasted at this behavior, but turning to more cheering considerations, points out how miraculous it was that, notwithstanding the tremendous rush of pilgrims, no railway or other accident took place, provoking from the *Indépendance* the observation, "This is something like a saint. He not only cures madness, but prevents railway accidents. He ought to be appointed Minister of Works." The *Opinion*, of Antwerp, of the same date, with a bitterness worthy of Mr. Whalley, of the House of Commons, invites attention to the way in which single ladies are cajoled out of their property by lady abbesses and nuns, and quotes a recent case in point.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

We have received a check for $650 from the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of this City, as their contribution to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund. The money was raised through the efforts of Mr. C. H. Dummer, Recording Secretary, in obedience to a resolution adopted at a special meeting of the association on the 18th ult., when the Vice President, Mr. W. A. Nash, moved "that the Recording Secretary issue a circular to the members of the association, calling for subscriptions to a fund to defray the entire expense of one excursion for the poor children of this City, to be administered by the proprietors of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and to be called 'The Bank Clerks' Excursion for the Poor Children.'"

The tenth picnic will be given on the 29th inst., in the name of the Bank Clerks, as they have contributed enough to defray the expenses. The following is the state of the Fund to date:

Bank clerks	$650 00
Previously recorded	8,754 61
Total	$9,404 61
Amount expended	4,586 86
Balance in hand	$4,817 75

On Saturday next, the excursion for newsboys will take place. The boys are to assemble in the morning at 7 o'clock, in front of the City Hall, where they will receive ribbon badges. The Governor's Island Band will also be present, and as soon as the column is formed it will march out of the Park into Broadway, thence round the new Post-office into Park-row, up Chatham-street and thence to the wharf, where a barge will be in readiness. At the suggestion of the Superintendents of Lodging-houses, the point of embarkation will be kept secret in order that no confusion may occur, and prevent all but the right class of boys from participating. It is expected that the number of applicants will be large, as the newsboys and boot-blacks have been looking forward to the event for some time.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., the children of the Tenth Ward will be given an excursion, preparations to that end being in progress.

SENTENCE OF A MILITIA COURT-MARTIAL.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Court-martial called to consider certain charges against Col. J. Madison Drake, of the Third Regiment New-Jersey National Guard, promulgated its findings to-day. They find him guilty of disobedience of orders, and acquit him of all other charges. They sentence him to be reprimanded by the Major General commanding the National Guard of New-Jersey in orders. The court regret that an officer who has such a brilliant record for gallant service rendered during the last war, should so far forget the first duty of a soldier as to be guilty of disobedience of orders. This affair grew out of the fact that, at the celebration of the raising of a soldiers' monument in Camden, Col. Drake marched his regiment to Philadelphia, contrary to the orders of Gen. De Hart, who was in command on that occasion.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—Albertus D. Berry, a printer in the *Gazette* Office, is missing. On Friday afternoon last, Berry left his home in this city for the purpose, as he said, of going to Ferry Bar, to take a bath, as was his custom, and he has not since been heard from. His family is in great distress, and fear he has been drowned. Berry was Treasurer of the Mutual Beneficial Association, a society composed of printers in the *Gazette* office, and had $300 belonging to the society, which sum he is said to have had on his person when he left home. The missing man was formerly from Detroit, Mich. The printers in the *Gazette* office are most anxious to hear of or from him.

COLORED LYNCHERS IN CUSTODY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Twenty negroes, charged with lynching W. H. Wyatt, in Madison County, Tenn., have been arrested by citizens and carried to Jackson. All were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each, except Joe Rice, Monroe Eldridge, Nathan Frier, and Charles Reid, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Mr. Wyatt was a most brutal affair, and the story of his having outraged an old negro woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

THE MODE OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.

Senator Morton has addressed notes to his associates on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointing a full meeting of that committee in this City on the 1st of October, for the consideration of proposed amendments to the Constitution, which shall effect a change in the method of electing the President and Vice-President. During his week's stay in Washington Senator Morton has been diligently studying and comparing authorities, legal and historical, and will meet the committee fully prepared to defend his views on the subject as set forth in his speech in the Senate last Spring. It is intended to give the sessions of the committee in New-York a semi-public character, and several of the leading constitutional lawyers and writers on this special subject will be invited to address the committee. All members of the committee, except perhaps Mr. Twitchell, of Oregon, are expected to be present at the meeting. The committee as now constituted includes Senators Morton; Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Logan, of Illinois; Alcorn, of Mississippi; Anthony, of Rhode Island; Bayard, of Delaware; and Hamilton, of Maryland.

ANOTHER GREAT OIL FIRE.

AT HUNTER'S POINT.

EIGHT THOUSAND BARRELS OF OIL, FIVE BARGES, AND FOUR TANKS DESTROYED—ONE MAN LOST, AND TWO MISSING.

Another of those great conflagrations which occur as regularly in the neighborhood of Hunter's Point as steam-boat explosions on the Mississippi, yesterday almost completely destroyed the Standard Oil-works. Last year the works of the same company, situated a little further south of the present site, were burned to the ground. The fire yesterday occurred in the midst of a "colony" of oil-works in what is known as the First Ward of Long Island City. On a piece of ground having a frontage of 650 feet on the East River, bounded on the north by a ship-canal 160 feet wide and extending back about an avenue block, on the south by Ninth-street, and on the east and west by the river and West-avenue, are the Pratt Oil-works, the Long Island Oil-works, and the works of the Standard Company. The Standard Company's works front on the river. In the ship-canal, which forms the northern boundary of the works, there were lying yesterday afternoon three barrel-boats, one oil-tank boat, and a water-tank barge or scow. The water-tank barge, filled with fresh water for the oil-refinery engines, lay close to the dock, about midway down the canal. Immediately outside of it lay a crude oil-tank boat, and just above these, on the river side, were moored the Globe and Marquis Barnes, two barrel-boats or barges. Beyond these and still nearer the river, was the barrel-barge Sturtevant, from which the brig Oscar was being loaded. The fire originated from an explosion on the empty oil-tank boat, caused, it is said, by a lighted match in the hands of Capt. Meyer, who had command of the boat. Every person round the place gave this version of the origin of the fire, but our reporter could not trace it to any person who actually saw Capt. Myer light the match. He can never tell his own story, poor fellow, for after the fire had been got under, his remains, burned to a cinder, were taken from the oil tank. The story, however, has an air of probability about it. It is certain the fire originated on the oil-barge. It was empty, with perhaps a few inches of oil in the bottom, but the timbers were thoroughly saturated with the inflammable fluid. The tank was filled with the gases constantly generated by crude oil, and it is supposed that Myer, after lighting his pipe with a match, threw it, while still ignited, into the hold of the vessel. There are others who say that Myer never used matches, but carried a burning glass, with which he used to light his pipe. Be that as it may, the gases exploded shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, tearing out the whole upper deck of the oil-barge. In an instant the flames had caught the water-barge next the dock, and extended to the barrel-barges in front. Fed by the oil-soaked timber of the boats, the fire in less time than it takes to write it had communicated with the sheds, in which were stored between 7,000 and 8,000 barrels of oil.

Before the firemen arrived on the ground, and the alarm was sent out instantaneously, the five barges and the sheds on the river front were enveloped in flames. The brig Oscar caught fire from the barge Sturtevant, but was quickly cut adrift, and the fire extinguished. A number of vessels moored to the dock on the river front of the works were also cut loose, and escaped the fire. Fortunately, there was scarcely any breeze. If the wind had been blowing strong, or even moderately, from the north-east, nothing would have saved the ships, so rapidly did the flames, unaided by the breeze, leap toward them. Very quickly after the alarm went out the Long Island City Fire Department, consisting of six hand-engines and seventy-six men, were on the ground and doing their utmost to resist the progress of the flames. Chief Engineer Schneider and his men worked with a will, but beyond pouring streams of water on the adjoining buildings, could do very little that was effective. In a few minutes the sheds and the oil contained in them were an utter loss. Near the sheds were four tanks, one for refined oil, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels; one for naphtha, with a capacity of 300 barrels; one for crude oil, with a capacity of 5,000 barrels. A tank in course of construction calculated to hold 7,000 barrels, and standing further back than the others, was partially destroyed by the fire.

There was not much oil in the tanks, but the dense volumes of smoke arising from the contents and burning barrels prevented anything in the yard from being seen. The smoke, rolling out in dense black clouds, formed itself into a huge column, with a base of lurid flame. High into the air the column extended, until by its own weight it seemed to topple over and break into lesser clouds, that drifted in masses over New-York and Brooklyn. In the immediate vicinity of the fire the scene was very exciting. The absence of any breeze made the smoke slow to rise above the earth. It enveloped in its dark folds the buildings for blocks around. Dimly through it, when standing on the land side of the works, could be seen a rim of flame extending all along the dock, and the forms of men moving about near the burning barges. The most dire confusion prevailed everywhere. The firemen were comparatively useless. The smoke was so thick and blinding that to get near the burning oil was almost a matter of impossibility.

Shortly after the fire commenced steamers Nos. 12 and 13 of the Brooklyn Fire Department, accompanied by Commissioner Mark Franer, and Assistant Engineer John Smith, arrived, but were unable for causes stated above to render much assistance. The tug Brilliant, stationed in the canal, did effective service by playing four streams of water on the fire. A clear view of the burning mass could only be obtained from the river. As a large number of men were known to be at work round the dock, the most sensational stories of the number of killed and wounded were afloat. Hundreds of men and women rushed about, half frantic with grief, inquiring for relatives. A force of police, under Sergt. Lewis Smith, was present to preserve order, but there are so many outlets to the works that it was impossible to prevent the crowds effecting an entrance. An additional zest was added to the excitement by the fact that within easy reach of the flames were thousands of barrels of oil, that might at any moment explode and carry death among thousands.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the firemen succeeded in working their way across the water-barge to the oil-tank in which the explosion occurred. There they found, in the afterpart of the vessel—the flames still hissing and spurting round the edge—the remains of poor Myer. The head was entirely gone. The trunk, burned to a cinder and having attached a portion of the thighs, lay on its back. Near it was a silver watch, by which several people identified the body as that of Myer.

Until some days have passed, and there is time for investigation, it will be impossible to discover how many lives have been lost. Two deck-hands named Henderson and Williams, who were supposed to be on the boat with Capt. Myer, are missing. The captains of the barrel-barges usually had their families on board, and all of these have not yet been accounted for.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

On the barge Marquis Barnes, immediately in front of the water-tank barge, were Capt. Nicholas Deedy, his wife, and two children—a boy and a girl. At the time of the explosion the woman had just risen from bed, and was about to dress her little girl. When the flames burst up through the deck of the oil-tank, she lost presence of mind, and seizing her little girl rushed on deck. She was about throwing herself headlong into the water, when a man who works around the dock and is known only as "Mike," jumped on board the barge, and catching both mother and child in his arms, carried them ashore. Capt. Deedy was standing amidships at the time of the explosion. He was knocked down and received some injury to his leg, but was enabled to scramble ashore. The escape of the boy—a child of twelve—was said by those who witnessed it to be little short of miraculous. At the time of the explosion the little fellow was in the forecastle. For a moment or two he stood undecided and then ran toward his mother, but was stopped by the rapidly-circling flames. The deck of the barge was some feet below the dock, and reached by a step-ladder. The little fellow, blinded by smoke, just reached this, and climbed to the dock in time to escape the devouring flames. The mother, when taken from the barge, had on but a single garment, and her little girl was almost naked. They were both brought to the police station, where some charitable ladies supplied them with necessary clothing. Late in the evening a TIMES reporter had an interview with Mrs. Myer. The poor woman was suffering dreadfully from the shock. In an incoherent manner, holding her little girl close to her breast, she related the circumstances of her escape. She had lost everything, she said—her clothes and furniture and $64 in money, but she was very thankful for her life, and that her children were saved. The deck-hand on the barge, a man named "Pete"—she did not know his second name—had been engaged only in the morning. He had got off uninjured, but lost his clothes and $30 in money. The little girl had seen some men jump overboard, but whether the statement was reliable, although made to our reporter by many others besides the child, could not be ascertained. Mrs. Deedy said she had seen the captain of the barge Globe with his wife and children since the fire, but did not know if he was on the barge at the time of the explosion. The Captain of the Sturtevant it is believeda escaped; number of people statedthey had seen him. It was asserted that his wife and children did not live abroad, but no one that knew accurately of the matter could be found. At the office of the Superintendent of the works our reporter was informed by the Superintendent, Mr. Wardwell, that the families of the barge captains were on board the different boats, but had all escaped. A young man in the office said that he had seen all the families of the captains go off safely in a tug-boat down the river. He did not know the name of the boat. This statement, as will be seen by the facts given above, was a pure fabrication. In fact, no person round the works knows how many were killed or wounded. Four firemen, who were in the vicinity of the dock when the tank exploded, and received slight hurts, were round the yard. An apparently well-authenticated story about a Capt. Cody, who had his legs and arms broken by the explosion, was in the mouths of many, but where he was taken to could not be ascertained. Surgeon Brady, of the Brooklyn Police Department, was present early, but knew nothing of the man. This, however, might happen easily, as owing to the smoke and confusion it was impossible to know what was transpiring a dozen yards from where one stood. After night had fallen on the scene the flames were still burning fiercely. It is not probable the barrel barges, two of which were filled with oil, will be extinguished before the lapse of a few days. For more than a mile up and down the river the flames illuminated the water, and revealed crowds of people standing on the piers, watching the progress of the fire. The efforts of the firemen continue to be directed to the adjoining buildings, all hope of saving anything contained in the Standard Works having been long since abandoned. The shipping having been removed, the only danger to be feared is the rising of a strong wind. No power on earth short of their utter demolition, and the removal of the oil contained in them, could save the Long Island or Pratt Works if a strong wind were to blow shoreward. The Empire Works, on the northern side of the ship canal, have four streams of water constantly playing on their building.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.

The estimated loss on the Standard Works is $10,000 on stock, and $25,000 on buildings and tanks, all of which is insured. An insurance agent on the ground gave the following list of insurances: Liverpool, London and Globe, $15,000; North British, $10,000; Phœnix, $10,000; Etna, of Hartford, $2,500; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Lamar, $25,000; Hoffman, $2,500; Fairfield County, $2,500; Rutgers, $1,500; Equitable, Providence, $2,500; German, of Erie, $1,250; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $2,500; Star, New-York, $2,500; North Missouri, $1,500; Arctic, $1,500; Etna, New-York, $1,500; State of Missouri, $1,250; German-American, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, of California, $2,500. Insurance on the sheds—Etna, of Hartford, $3,000; Manhattan, New-York, $2,500, and others, $15,000. August Belmont is said to be a large owner of the oil-works. Mr. Rockafeller, the President of the Standard Company, was early on the ground, and untiring in his exertions to extinguish the flames.

LARGE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

DESTRUCTION OF TURN HALL—OTHER BUILDINGS DAMAGED.

The spacious three-story wooden structure known as Turn Hall, in Sumter-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the flames also destroying or damaging adjoining buildings, and causing a total loss of $20,000, which is only partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the stable in the rear of No. 189 Sumter-street, which adjoins the Turn Hall. The flames quickly extended to No. 189, next to the hall, and to the frame residence of Mr. William Ross, adjoining. The wrong signal numbers had been rung for the fire, and consequently the engines were behind time. The delay proved to be costly, for when the water was brought to bear on the buildings the latter were almost completely destroyed. The firemen worked with all expedition and effectually checked the spread of the conflagration. The losses and insurances are as follows: Turn Hall, Nos. 191, 193, 195 and 197 Sumter-street, 100x65 feet, owned by the Turner Society and leased by Wm. Hasselman; loss on building, $10,000; insured in the Germania Company for $3,600 and in the Ætna for $3,000. Loss on furniture, $1,500; insured for $600 in the Germania Company. Hugo Harmung, baker, No. 189 Sumter-street; loss, $1,500; insurance, $1,300 in New-York and Yonkers Companies. Building owned by George Edling; loss, $2,000; insured in the Germania for $1,600 and $1,600 in the Phenix Company. No. 185 is owned by the estate of Mr. Robwright, and is damaged to the extent of $1,000; insurance unknown. The loss of the occupant, Mr. Ross, is $100. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, and Fire Marshal Keady will make an investigation.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The boot and shoe factory burned at Nantucket, Mass., on Monday, belonged to Mitchell & Hayden, instead of Wm. C. Hart. Nearly $2,000 worth of machinery was destroyed, with 4,000 pairs of manufactured shoes, 150 sides of sole leather, and 150 bundles of upper leather. The building and machinery are insured in New-York and London offices for $7,000.

The Town Hall building in Webster, Mass., valued at $10,000, was burned on Monday night; partially insured.

A fire in Ogden, Utah, yesterday morning destroyed seven buildings, causing a loss of $72,000. The Zion Co-operative Institution lost $20,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

R. V. Lynch's residence, No. 3 East Thirtieth-street, was damaged $2,000 by fire last night; insured for $18,000. The loss on furniture was $1,500; insured for $5,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in Dr. John L. Feeney's new stables in the rear of his residence, Beach-street, Stapleton. The building was totally consumed in about a quarter of an hour, with its contents, including two valuable horses, sleighs, harness, hay, &c. The building and contents were valued at $3,000. Insured for $1,000.

ACCIDENTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1873.

Six freight-cars were smashed up on the Hudson River Railroad at Coxsackie Station about 8 o'clock last evening. A freight-train was being hauled from the switch to the main track, and had got partly over when another-freight train came down from the north, and ran into it. Five of the cars of the switching train were upset on the east bank, and the sixth was knocked into fragments. By daylight the obstructions were removed, and all trains were running regular again.

Mr. William Johnson, a resident of Brooklyn, met with a serious accident on the Hudson River Railroad yesterday. He was a passenger on the 8 A. M. train from New-York, and as the train was passing over New-Hamburg draw-bridge, his arm, which was outside of the car window, came in contact with the iron work of the bridge, and was broken at the elbow. He came to this city, when Dr. John R. Cooper attended to the injured limb, and Mr. Johnson returned to Brooklyn.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—To-day, at noon, the Centennial Committee on Plans held a meeting at No. 904 Walnut-street, to transact the important business of deciding which of the designs now in for the Centennial Exposition buildings shall be accepted. The announcement will be made public on Thursday. Meetings were also held this afternoon at the office of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, and of the Chairman of the Commissioners on Subscriptions. The meetings were all private.

ACQUITTAL OF THE COLLECTOR OF BELFAST, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—Barnabas M. Roberts, Collector of Belfast, was tried to-day before William H. Clifford, United States Commissioner, on the charge of violating the law prohibiting officers of revenue from engaging in trade, and was acquitted, on the ground, first, that a civil, and not a criminal, action should be brought to recover the penalty, and, second, that the evidence did not establish anything against him.

PROPOSED NEW RAILROAD IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 5.—Articles of association were filed in the Secretary of State's office, to-day, organizing a new railroad company, to construct a road from some point in the township of South Amboy, Middlesex County, to a a point in Mansfield or Bordentown, in Burlington County, a distance of thirty-four miles, running through Middlesex, Mercer, Monmouth, and Burlington. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT ELMIRA—TOPICS DISCUSSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The opening exercises before the National Association were very brief. They consisted of a prayer by Rev. Dr. George, of Elmira, and of the passing of several motions referring to the appointing of committees, to be announced by the Chairman at the evening session. Addresses of welcome were then tendered to the association by Mayor Caldwell on behalf of the city, and by Mr. Diven, President of the Elmira Board of Education. Mr. Birdsey G. Northrop, President of the association, responded in its behalf, and then announced the question for discussion, "Ought the Chinese and Japanese indemnities to be refunded unconditionally or devoted to specific educational purposes?" In the absence of Chin Laesien, of Shanghai, and Prof. House, of Takie, the question was opened by Hon. Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia. He first gave a short history of the fund, which he declared was extortionate in amount, and after speaking of the great interest in education which was felt in Japan, and of the certainty that the fund, if returned, would be used for educational purposes only, declared himself in favor of returning it unconditionally. He closed by recommending the sending to Congress of a resolution of the association to that effect. He was followed by President Northrop, who spoke of the timeliness of the discussion, and by President McCosh, who urged the imposition of such conditions as would prevent the fund from falling into the hands of a party in Japan who would regard its return as a sign of the weakness of our Government rather than of its generosity, and who would pervert it to uses not educational. After remarks by several others to the same effect as those of the preceding speakers, the matter was referred to a special committee.

The afternoon meetings were devoted to the discussion of questions by the various departments into which the association is divided. The normal department discussed the questions of "The duties and dangers of normal schools," which was opened by Richard Edwards, President of Illinois Normal University, and "To what extent and in what way ought a normal school to conform its plans to the wants of the region in which it is located." Before the department of elementary instruction there were delivered two papers on elementary reading, and before the department of superintendents, A. J. Peckoff, Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, Ohio, read a paper on "School-house Plans." Perhaps the most interesting paper of the afternoon was that upon a National University, read before the department of higher instruction by President Eliot, of Harvard. He first told how little had been thus far done with reference to this subject by the association, and then, examining the legislation upon the subject, declared it to be loose, crude, undignified, and unworthy of the subject. He closed by saying that in his opinion, a national university was inconsistent with the spirit of American institutions. The paper was most suggestive, and the debate which followed was very warm. The general opinion seemed to tend to the idea that a national university, under the charge of the General Government, was not desirable.

At the opening of the evening session, after the transaction of miscellaneous business, Dr. Reid, Chancellor of the University of Virginia, delivered an obituary address eulogistic of the late Dr. Wm. H. McGuffie, Professor of Moral Philosophy in that institution for thirty years previous to his death. At the close of Dr. Reid's remarks a committee, of which he is Chairman, was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions appropriate to the subject. The Chairman then introduced Dr. McCosh, who was to speak on upper schools. He began by declaring that the American school system, while very good in some particulars, was deficient in others. It lacked an organized system of superintendence and inspection by highly-cultivated men, well paid and ready to examine any school at any time. Speaking of American colleges, which in his opinion impart as high and useful an education to the general mass of students as the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Berlin, he said they failed only in cultivating a few special and very far advanced students. If this were remedied by raising the standard of admission, and offering encouragements to original research by graduate fellowships, American universities would combine with their own excellencies those of foreign institutions. But our universities cannot raise the standard of admission because of the lack of upper schools, and the low grade of those which exist. For the sake of comparison he then gave a most interesting review of the classical, gymnasium and mathematical and scientific schools of Germany; of the endowed schools of England, and of many other European countries. Then turning to American schools, of which he affirmed there were not enough, he discussed the way in which the ninety millions' worth of unappropriated public lands, or a part of them, ought to be applied to educational purposes, so as to do most good. He thought it should not be given to agricultural schools, but should be applied in the Northern, Middle and Western States to the cause of higher education, and in the Southern States, under certain conditions, for the support of primary and higher schools. At the close of his remarks a gentleman in the audience, obtaining the floor, began to speak excitedly, and to denounce some "fraud" of a nature which the impatience of the audience and the abrupt rulings of the President did not allow him to explain. Prof. Joynes, of Virginia, then took the floor to answer some words of Dr. McCosh, which he construed into an imputation upon the South. Dr. McCosh rose to explain, and the debate was beginning to assume a somewhat warm complexion, when, amid the confusion, a motion to adjourn was carried.

THE EIGHTH WARD MURDER.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED CRIMINAL—BEATEN DOWN WITH BRASS KNUCKLES.

As predicated in THE TIMES of yesterday the murderer of the unknown man found dead at the corner of Spring and Greene streets, on Monday night, proves to be a boatman. It will be remembered that Roundsman Keeler, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested Klaas Meyer, bar-tender of Schwartz's grocery, corner of Spring-street, on the statement of Charles Kuhn, of No. 11 Lispenard-street, who stated that he saw Meyer fighting with the man in the store. Meyer had a club in his hand, which he was apparently using. On the dead man reaching the Spring-street sidewalk he was attacked and knocked down by two men, one of whom wore a light straw hat, while the other was dressed in dark clothes and had a dark felt hat. Mrs. Annie McClure, of No. 82 Spring-street, saw the two men knock the stranger down on the sidewalk. Meyer, on being examined, said that two men, known as Jerry Fuller and Big Post, were in the saloon at the time, drinking ale. Fifteen cents change belonging to Fuller was lying on the counter. The stranger took it up and insulted Fuller, who knocked him down and left the saloon. The stranger then quarreled with him, and he pushed him out of the store, when the deceased was attacked and knocked down by two men whom Meyer could not recognize. Capt. Williams found the club used by Meyer behind the bar. During Monday night the greatest exertions were made by the police to arrest Fuller and Big Post, both of whom were known to be boatmen.

The Brooklyn police yesterday morning arrested Big Post. His real name is Charles Coburn, and he is a fireman on board the tug-boat Charles Allen, lying at the Atlantic Dock. He left the tug yesterday morning, and buying the New-York papers, commented on the murder in such a manner as to signify he was present at its commission. The policeman on duty at the dock overheard him, and brought him before Capt. Ferry, of the Third Precinct, (Brooklyn,) by whom he was surrendered to Capt. Williams, yesterday afternoon. On being locked up in the Prince-street Station, Coburn admitted being in the grocery-store at the time of the murder. He said that Meyer and the dead man quarreled, and both fell near the door, Meyer on top. He separated them. He strenuously denied striking the deceased, but on being pressed, said that Fuller struck the dead man. This statement was rendered valueless by Capt. Williams discovering another witness in the person of Nelly Walsh, residing at No. 157 Greene-street, who said that she knew Coburn and was in the grocery-store at the time. Meyer said to the dead man, "If you don't give me that fifteen cents, I'll murder you." Meyer struck the man with the club. He fell but rose to his feet a moment after. Coburn then struck him twice on the head with brass knuckles, and he fell. He did not get up any more. She said "Charley don't hit him." She is held as a witness. Coroner Young yesterday committed Meyer to the Tombs, and sent Mrs. McClure and Charles Kuhn to the House of Detention.

Deputy Coroners Marsh and Cushman made a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon, and found that the unknown man had died from compression of the brain, caused by blows on the head. Maggie Young, alias Boston Mag, in whose company the murdered man spent the greater part of Monday, stated that he told her he was from Fall River, Mass. It being supposed that he is a fireman on the Fall River boat which arrived here on Monday morning and left on Monday night, Capt. Williams will endeavor to ascertain his name on the return of the boat this morning. Fuller's arrest is momentarily expected.

YACHTING.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT SQUADRON IN THE SOUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MORRIS COVE, NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 5.—According to sailing orders issued by Vice Commodore Monsell, who commands in the absence of Commodore Maxwell, the Atlantic Yacht Squadron weighed anchor at 8 o'clock this morning, and got under way for this port, where they remain till to-morrow, when they proceed to New-London. The dock in front of Lamilton Hall Hotel was crowded with the guests of the hotel and people from the surrounding district, who had been drawn there by desire to witness the departure of the fleet and to wave their adieus to the gallant yachtsmen. Scarcely had the echo of the first signal-gun died before foresails and mainsails were hoisted, and all hands stood by to weigh anchors and to run up the jibs. The second gun was fired at 8:37, and on the instant jibs were hoisted, and, the anchors being drawn up, a start was effected. The first to get away was the sloop Nimbus, which was the furthest to leeward of all. She was closely followed by the schooners Triton and Agnes, with the sloops Alert, Orion, Nellie T., Stella, and schooner Eddy, all together, bringing up the rear.

As the yachts commenced to gather way, a ringing cheer was sent up from the dock by the gentlemen assembled, and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. This was answered by a gun from each yacht, the waving of yachtsmen's hats, and by cheers. The Nimbus held her lead until she reached the mouth of the harbor, when the Orion, who was a little astern, gradually crept up to and passed her. The wind was blowing a steady breeze from the north north-east. The Agnes, by this time under maintopsail and flyingjib, commenced to go to the front, and was very soon leading the squadron. After getting out of the harbor and into the Sound, the Triton, which all along had the weather-gauge of the Agnes, although some little distance astern, went by the intervening yachts and then repassed her. From this point until the close of the day's sail, an interesting race took place between the Agnes and the Triton, the Stella and the Orion, and the Alert and the Nimbus. It was not until after 8 o'clock that the anchorage was reached, the wind having fallen to light and baffling puffs for most of the voyage.

The yachts entered the harbor in the following order: Agnes, 8:20; Orion, 8:39:10; Triton, 8:39:28; Nellie T., 8:47:32; Stella, 8:52:59; Nimbus, 8:54:10, the Alert, Undine, and Eddy not timed.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE INSTITUTION TO RESUME BUSINESS.

The stockholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company, or a large majority of them, met, last evening, in the assembly room of the Academy of Music, in Montague-street, and took action which, it is thought, will result in the reopening of the institution on Saturday next. At 8 P. M. the room was nearly full, and Mr. S. B. Chittenden called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. Seymour L. Husted as Chairman. The selection being unanimous, Mr. Husted took the chair after once declining. He said that he believed every trustee met the question with kindred feeling, and were determined to stand to each other, and if necessary pay the depositors themselves. For the three days previous to the suspension, the trustees were in some doubt as to the actual condition of affairs. The subsequent revelations showed that some of the securities of the institution were of doubtful value, and some of the then debtors of doubtful capital. On Friday they found there was not ready money enough left to carry them through another day, and wisely, as he thought, suspended.

A stockholder suggested that the reporters be invited to leave the room, as many present would feel diffident in speaking before them. Messrs. Husted, Bergen, and Crook objected to the suggestion, and the question of excluding the reporters was not put to the vote. Judge McCue then read the statement of the trustees, which substantially corroborates the receiver's statement previously published, except that the former shows that over $1,200,000 in money is in the company's safes at present, and the bills receivable are reduced from $1,700,000, the amount stated by the receiver, to $1,000,000 in round numbers. A small amount of the currency on hand is mutilated. Judge McCue stated that the securities were all good, and not a single trustee was indebted to the company in any shape. The trustees had carefully examined the affairs, and could safely announce that the capital stock was not impaired over fifty per cent. On the Georgia bonds they must be satisfied to suffer a loss, perhaps temporarily. Mr. Rodman's overdraft of $34,000 was secured by orders for bonds of the Willimantic Railroad to the amount of $39,000. In the Summer of 1871 a forged draft for $50,000 was passed on the Trust Company, but since then $30,000 of the amount had been recovered, and sewing-machine company stock was held for the balance. Altogether the affairs of the Trust Company were in a much better condition than was supposed, and it remained with the stockholders to say whether they should go on or stop. He thought the former course should be adopted. The Board of Trustees were ready to tender their resignations if desired.

Mr. Demas Barnes thought the investigation should have been conducted by the directors, but at any rate business should be promptly resumed, as some of the smaller depositors had suffered great inconvenience from the suspension.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden said that, being absent when the bank suspended he thought at first that they could not resume, but now he had changed his mind, and, in common with all who had the welfare of the City at heart, he hoped to see the company resume business. In one week they could regain public confidence and have the institution on a solid working basis. He opposed the resignation of the trustees, although he advocated resumption, yet he would be willing to wait, if legislation were necessary for reorganization. They should not resume hastily or until the company was ready to invite public patronage on a sure basis, which he thought could be speedily accomplished if the task were sincerely taken up by the stockholders. Vigorous action must be at once taken to counteract the prejudice caused by suspension. The company should resume with sufficient ready money to pay every dollar of the deposits if called for.

Judge McCue said that there was now on hand over $1,150,000 in ready money, and he thought the trustees should immediately sign a bond, guaranteeing, each for the other, the payment of the deposits. The right way was to act immediately, and reopen the institution on Saturday morning. The dividend of fifty per cent. would fall due on Monday, and it would be a decided loss to oblige their depositors to open accounts elsewhere.

A question being asked by Judge Reynolds as to the cost of the receivership, Mr. Chauncey said that he was unable to answer, but should take no advantage of his appointment. On the question of counsel fees, Judge McCue said that the services of Mr. E. M. Cullen were gratuitous. At this point Mr. Blossom furnished the meeting with the following information: On Dec. 13, 1872, Mr. Mills' account showed a credit of $4,322 to his favor; on the 16th he had withdrawn this amount and borrowed $10,000, and from that date the acconnt rapidly increased, and when last summed up on the ledgers the overdraft was $78,009. On Feb. 27 of the present year $2,800 was on deposit in the bank to Mr. Rodman's credit, but by April this sum had been withdrawn, and the Secretary had borrowed $28,000. The loan on Willimantic Railroad bonds was originally made on Government bonds in 1871, which were subsequently exchanged for the securities of the railroad company.

On the resumption of the regular business of the evening, Mr. Bergen offered a resolution to be signed by stockholders, agreeing to pay fifty per cent. on their capital stock when called for. Judge McCue again urged on the trustees to execute a bond for $500,000 to secure the depositors, and Messrs. J. S. Rockwell, H. E. Pierrepont, and S. L. Husted offered to contribute each $100,000 to a fund of $1,000,000, to be guaranteed by ten trustees. Mr. Kingsley expressed a willingness to enter into a bond for $500,000, and Mr. Chittenden moved the appointment of a committee to ascertain what percentage of payment on stock was necessary. Finally, the following was adopted and signed:

Resolved, That the undersigned, stockholders of the Brooklyn Trust Company, do hereby pledge ourselves to pay into the treasury of the company fifty per cent. of the capital stock held by us respectively, on the basis recommended by the report of the trustees at the meeting of the stockholders, held Aug. 5, 1873, it being understood that the Board of Trustees, or at least one-half the board, join in a joint and several bond in the sum of $500,000 to make good the capital until the money required be raised, or otherwise secure the same.

The resolution was signed by all present, representing 3,200 of the 5,000 shares of stock. Among the signatures are those of Messrs McCue, Husted, Pierrepont, Kingsley, Rockwell, Sullivan, Cullen, Chittenden, Reynolds, and others.

All present expressed entire confidence that the Trust Company will resume business on Saturday morning. A meeting of the directors will be held to-day, and it is said that the presidency of the company will be tendered t, Alderman Ripley Ropes, of the Third Ward.

SUB-TREASURY AFFAIRS.

THE RECOINAGE OF GOLD COIN—DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS AND SKILLFUL EXPERTS.

Some statements have recently found their way into print concerning an alleged secret circular from Secretary Richardson to the several United States Sub-treasuries, in which it was announced that the $5 gold piece had been successfully counterfeited; and other statements to the effect that in recoining the light gold coins sent to the Treasury an unexpectedly large loss has resulted, from the presence of some as yet undiscovered alloy in the metal. To learn what amount of truth lay in these assertions, or whether they had any basis but in the brains of their authors, a reporter of THE TIMES called on Mr. Ashley, at the Sub-treasury building, yesterday. In reference to the circular, that gentleman stated that he knew nothing about it; nor does it appear that there exists any such condition of things as would call it forth. It is true the five-dollar gold piece has been counterfeited; but so have all the current gold coins, and the five-dollar counterfeit is in no degree more "successful" than the others. As to the loss in recoinage, Mr. Ashley said that it was not unexpectedly large, but maintained a steady average of from one-half of one per cent. to six-tenths. From certain official circulars which he furnished the reporter the following state of facts was learned. Previous to April of this year, it had been the custom of the United States Treasury to receive and to pay out all gold coins at their face value. In that month Congress passed the act usually known as the Coinage act of 1873, of which section 14 reads as follows:

"That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eighth-tenth grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter eagle, or two-and-a-half-dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-dollar piece; and a double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; of the quarter eagle, or two-and-a-half-dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains; which coins shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided in this act for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below said standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight; and any gold coin of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury and its officers, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the Government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices; and any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States reduced in weight below this limit of abrasion shall be recoined."

This section, it will be seen, fixes the standard weight of the several current gold coins, and provides that the same shall be received, on certain conditions, for their nominal value, if they have not been reduced in weight more than one half of one per cent. during a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date stamped upon them. This calculation was based on what experience has shown to be the average amount of loss by abrasion which gold coins suffer by twenty years of wear. If the coin has lost more than that, or has lost that amount in less than the period named, it is prima facie evidence that the weight has been artificially reduced. All "light" coins, therefore, were ordered by the concluding clause of the section to be recoined; and none of less than the standard weight are now permitted to be disbursed by any Government officer. When the act was passed, the Treasury officers sent out circulars to the several Sub-treasuries, showing, among other things, the weights of different sums of gold coin in Troy ounces and decimals of the ounce, the same less half per cent. abrasion, and the least weight at which coins could be received as current. The circular further stated that all double eagles or twenty-dollar pieces, which have not been artificially reduced in weight, would be found within the limit of natural abrasion allowed by law, and that the same rule would apply generally to eagles, or ten-dollar pieces, coined since 1845; half eagles, or five-dollar pieces, coined since 1855, and quarter eagles, or two-and-a-half-dollar pieces, since 1860. "The double eagle, or twenty-dollar piece," continued the circular, "should continue current for fifty years from date of coinage; the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, for thirty-five years; the half eagle, or five-dollar piece, for twenty years; the three-dollar piece and the quarter eagle, or two-and-and-a-half-dollar piece, each fifteen years. These periods are estimated for coins when they constitute a part of the circulating medium, or are frequently transferred in Treasury and Customs transactions." It will be seen that the duration of wear in the several coins is unequal, the double eagle lasting as long as fifty years at the standard weight; while the three-dollar piece and the quarter eagle will, as a rule, lose half of one per cent. by abrasion in fifteen years. This arises from the larger amount of surface exposed on say eight quarter eagles than on the same amount of gold coined as a double eagle; and the twenty years' limit is fixed as the average. Coins less than the standard weight may be sent by their owners to the Assay Office, where they are melted up as ordinary bullion, and the amount is returned in current coin. After the passage of the act, Mr. Ashley caused all the gold then in the vaults of the Sub-treasury building to be counted and weighed. Of the forty millions therein, about ten millions were found to be under the standard weight, a sufficient proof that the Coinage act was passed none too soon. This mass of light coin was sent to the Mint, and the loss on recoinage was found to be nearly $60,000; showing that the abrasion had exceeded by $10,000 the half per cent.

Referring to the practice of counterfeiting, Mr. Ashley remarked that there were "filled" coins of the denomination of $20, and then added: "I suppose you don't know what a filled coin is?" On receiving an affirmative response to his query, Mr. Ashley took from a small drawer a double eagle, which, to all appearance, was perfectly genuine. The minutest examination of the surface and of the milled edge failed to disclose any marks of fraudulent manipulation; the weight was correct to the decimal of a grain, and when struck on the counter the coin gave a loud, clear ring, true as any which were taken from a neighboring pile of the genuine article. Nothing seemed wanting in this skillful counterfeit; but it was a counterfeit, nevertheless.

"This is a 'filled' coin," continued Mr. Ashley, as he balanced it on the tips of his fingers. "The weight is correct, it appears good, the acid test would fail on it, and the sound is true. It is one of the most dangerous counterfeits ever made. Here is another, cut through the centre, to show the filling. You see that the inside of the coin is filled with a composition of platina. To fill in this, the milled edge has been carefully removed, the coin sliced in two, and the inside of it pared away, leaving the two faces intact. An amount of the composition of the same weight has been substituted for the more valuable metal removed, and the several parts of the coin have been skillfully joined together again; and none but an expert can detect the signs of the work. From a double eagle the amount of gold thus removed amounts to $14, so you see a man could make a living if he only made one of these filled coins a day."

In response to an inquiry how these fraudulent coins were detected, Mr. Ashley stated that there was a clerk in the building who could pick every one out of a heap of genuine coin as unerringly "as a mother would pick her children out of a schoolful of others. You shall see," he continued, and taking the filled piece, he placed it edgewise among some forty or more pure ones. Then laying the pile down, he called from his place, some distance off, one of the clerks, and said: "Mr. Tandy, will you please separate the good from the bad in these coins?" The gentleman thus addressed scrutinized the upturned edges of the coins, and threw out the counterfeit in an instant. Mr. Ashley then spread them out on the counter, and thoroughly mixed them up. Again the counterfeit was detected at a glance. Twice the experiment was made, and with the same result. Some one diverted Mr. Tandy's attention for an instant, and Mr. Ashley quietly removed the counterfeit coin, and once more asked the expert to search the mass. He did so, but was not deceived, though for a moment puzzled. He pronounced all the coins to be genuine; and Mr. Ashley triumphantly threw down the counterfeit. Mr. Tandy could not explain how he detected the false pieces, further than that "they did not look right;" and Mr. Ashley frankly confessed he could not himself tell how it was done; neither could he do it. Some of the filled pieces were shown, which seemed absolutely perfect; particularly one five-dollar piece, which was pronounced a "marvel of workmanship." To successfully "fill" a coin so small and thin as this, is naturally a more difficult and delicate operation than filling the thick and heavy double eagles; but the perverse ingenuity of the counterfeiters is equal to it, and only the eye of so skillful an expert as the gentleman who admiringly displayed the coin to the reporter is competent to detect the fraud. Of course, an assistant possessing such exceptional skill is too valuable to be parted with. It need scarcely be said that political changes do not affect the positions of such as he. Mr. Ashley stated, however, that he had a standing offer of a situation in one of the principal banks at a much higher salary than the Government paid—which was not munificent—and that he remained in the service only because the Sub-treasurer and he (Mr. Ashley) had personally guaranteed that his salary should be the same as that offered by the bank. It may be mentioned that English sovereigns have been subjected to the "filling" process, which the well known automatic weighing machine of the Bank is totally useless to detect. The attention of the British authorities has doubtless been called to this new fraud by this time, as when the English detectives were over here looking after the Bank forgers, they were shown several sovereigns which had come to the Sub-treasury "filled." It was a new revelation to the officers of the law, and doubtless proved to be so to their employers.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDER.

EXAMINATION OF AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE—THE CASE ADJOURNED.

The examination of William Costigan, who was arrested in New-York on Tuesday last, charged with complicity in the murder of James Graham, the Little Neck shoe-maker, on the night of the 7th of February last, was resumed yesterday, before Justice Lawrence, at Flushing, Counsellor Young appearing for the people.

Louisa Melthey, on the part of the prosecution, testified as follows: "I saw the defendant at my mother's house one Saturday in February last, the same day that the murder was discovered. He came to the house in the afternoon. I did not know him, and he asked if Mrs. Nelson was in. He then came in the house and sat down. Said that he had been up to the Neck that morning, and had heard that Jim, the shoe-maker, had shot himself, or had been shot. Said that he was up there the night before Graham was killed, and that he had been pointed out to him through the window. He then asked if his uncle (meaning Kehoe) was there, hearing Mr. Pinny talking down stairs. He went to the window and said, there is the old fellow, Kehoe. My mother asked him if he thought Kehoe was there. He then said that his uncle had gone to New-York that morning and that he was to meet him at Woodside; mother then said to him, how is it then that you expected to meet him here. He then asked if there were any bridges on the railroad. He then said that James Graham had no bed in his house, but slept on the floor. My mother then asked him to have some dinner, when he at once commenced to fumble in his pockets. Asked him what he had lost; he replied nothing but a fifty-cent silver-piece. When he was searching his pockets he appeared to be greatly excited. When he left our house he said that he was going to walk to Woodside. Never saw him before that day nor since until I saw him in court on Friday last. He did not seem excited until he began to search his pockets."

John Rice, saloon-keeper, of Little Neck, testified: I know the defendant. Did not see him the night of the murder. Know Mr. Kehoe. He resides at Little Neck. Kehoe was at my house the day that the murder was discovered. He came in to take a drink. It was in the morning; said he was going to New-York; that the defendant had stolen a shirt and umbrella from him, and that he was going to see if he could not get them; said that the defendant had gone away on Friday night, 6th of February. Kehoe told me the same night that he had not seen the defendant. The defendant lived with Kehoe for some time. Never saw anything wrong in the defendant. Have trusted him alone in my house.

With the understanding that the prosecution should have the privilege of examining an important witness, Detective Riley, who assisted in making the arrest, and who was absent, the prosecution closed their case. On the part of the defendant three witnesses were examined. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, who reside in the house with Kehoe, a store-keeper, Michael Dailey, and Martha Collins. Mr. and Mrs. Watson testified that the defendant was at home on the night of the murder, and did not go away until Saturday morning. Mrs. Collins testified to the defendant coming to her house on the night that Graham was murdered, with a bed that she had purchased from Mr. Kehoe; that he left her house between 7 and 8 o'clock. The examination will be resumed on Friday at 10 o'clock. There appears to be but one opinion among the residents of the Neck, that the defendant is innocent of the crime with which he stands charged. The village officers are anxious to know why two men who left Little Neck on the night of the murder, and who are now serving a term in the Massachusetts State Prison, have not been looked after.

AID FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The Mayor of Portland has appointed a relief committee to raise funds in aid of the sufferers by the late fire. He desires the committee to seek relief at home, without calling upon other committees in the West and East, unless absolutely necessary.

A grand reception, promenade concert, and ball, will be given at the Ocean House, Long Branch, on Saturday evening next, in aid of the sufferers by the Portland fire. Govs. Parker and Dix, the United States Senators from New-York and New-Jersey, the Mayors and leading journalists of the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and the principal citizens of Long Branch will act as a committee of reception. President Grant will also attend.

THE BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The eighth annual meeting at Buffalo Park opened to-day, with delightfully cool weather and the track in excellent condition. The attendance was not quite so large as at previous openings, owing to an erroneous impression which has prevailed for several months that the police authorities would prevent pool-selling. The authorities had no right to interfere even if they had felt so disposed. About 5,000 persons were present, which number it is expected will be greatly increased to-morrow. In the 2:34 race pool-selling before the start, Mambrino Gift, brought $25; Stewart Maloney, $12; Manhattan, $10; field, $10. In the 2:27 race Nettie was the favorite, and sold three to one against the field. Dodworth's Band supplies the music.

THE CHOLERA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 5.—The report of cholera being in this place is incorrect. There has never been a case of cholera here. The place is remarkably healthy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5.—It is reported here that a few deaths from cholera have occurred at Aurora, Ind., and that six new cases of the disease have occurred there to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 5.—There have been two deaths from cholera at Carmi, Ill., and six new cases.

THE WILLIAMSBURG COOPERS.

The coopers connected with the organization known as the District of Manhattan, met at Apollo Hall, Williamsburg, last evening. Mr. George Bradley presided, and stated that the object of the meeting was to place the coopers in a proper light in relation to the recent strike at Havemeyer & Elder's establishment. Addresses were made by Messrs. Patrick O'Farrell, Thos. Sudliffe, and James Driscoll, and resolutions were adopted setting forth that the coopers engaged in the recent strike were not opposed to the introduction of machinery, and censuring their recent employers for the lock-outs, and their alleged efforts to break up their organization.

THE STRANGULATED RUPTURE CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the notice published in your issue of Monday last concerning the case of strangulated hernia, it is stated that I advised the patient to go to Dr. J. A. Sherman to have it reduced. This is not the fact. I told him to go to the hospital to have the reduction performed, and if successful, then to go to Dr. Sherman, and have him apply his remedies, which I felt confident would relieve and subsequently cure him, as many cases which he has treated have come under my observation.

WARREN PITT, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1873.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, darrhea, colic, or any similar affection, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year, every family will find it a useful and necessary curative.—*Exchange.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Extracts for Culinary Use

ARE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.—*Advertisement.*

To be well dressed you should wear either the Elmwood or Warwick Collar. They are better imitations of linen than any other made.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Edition of THE WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

LIFE IN BOHEMIA. By WM. H. RUSSELL, LL. D.
THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.
REFORMING THE INDIANS.
NORTH CAROLINA.
THE VIRGINIA CANVASS.
THE OHIO FIZZLE.
A NEW LINK OF COMMERCE.
ISKANDER EFFENDI. A story.
DAIRY FARMING. By HARRIS LEWIS.
SUGAR-BEET CULTURE. By Prof. GOESSMANN, and numerous other articles of interest to the farmer.

A full review of the MONEY, PRODUCE, LIVE STOCK and OTHER MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE. PRICE 5 CENTS.

Chittenango Mineral Waters

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt-rheum, gout, and all diseases of the skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot, 8 College-place.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

MARRIED.

MARTINEZ—KEATING.—On Wednesday, July 30, 1873, by Rev. Thomas Farrell, ANTONIO C. MARTINEZ, Jr., to FRANCES T. M. KEATING, both of New-York City.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, DAVID ANDREWS, aged 37 years, after a short illness.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 322 West 27th-st., on Wednesday, the 6th, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, WILLIAM ANDERSON, native of Scotland, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 184 Kent-st., Green Point.

BOYD.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, 1873, JOHN BOYD, aged 63 years, 3 months, and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 203 Elm-st., New-York.

BURLEIGH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, WALTER RUSSELL, youngest child of John L. and Mary A. Burleigh, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner 4th-av. and Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CRUMP.—Aug. 5, 1873, of cholera infantum, ANNA RIKER, infant daughter of Samuel and Anna R. Crump.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURRAN.—In Plainfield, N. J., Monday, Aug. 4, JOHN F. CURRAN.

Funeral will be attended on Thursday, 7th inst., at 9 A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, George Colyer, Plainfield, N. J., 5th-st., near Cherry-st. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 6 and 7 A. M. for Plainfield, where carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

COLLINS.—At Prospect Park House, Catskill, on Monday, Aug. 4, after a brief illness of thirty-six hours, of congestion of the brain, MAUDE, youngest daughter of Clarence Lyman and Maria Louise Collins, and granddaughter of the late Horace F. Clark, aged 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 38th-st., Wednesday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment at 5:30. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

FONDA.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 3, ALEXANDER P. FONDA, in the 80th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 77 Fair-st., Paterson, N. J., Wednesday 3:30 P. M.

FROST.—At the residence of her grandfather, L. L. Lockwood, Goshen, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 2, FANNY, only child of Henry S. and Emily A. Frost, aged 17 months.

Funeral from residence, No. 254 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

FERRIS.—At Chapequa, Aug. 5, GEORGE FERRIS, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Solomon Washburn.

HAY.—Aug. 4, 1873, AUGUSTA P. HAY, wife of Thomas H. Hay, and daughter of Dr. David Palmer.

Funeral services will take place at Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 6, at 2 P. M. Friends will leave the City on the 12 o'clock train on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

HUME.—Drowned, at Keene, Essex County, N. Y., (Adirondacks,) on Friday, Aug. 1, ALEXANDER L., eldest son of Alexander W. and Emma A. Hume, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Company H, Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and the Xavier Alumni Sodality, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

H COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.—The members of this company are requested to assemble at the armory, on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., in citizens' dress, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late friend and comrade, ALEXANDER L. HUME.

GEO. WM. SMITH, Captain.

IRELAND.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 5, 1873, at his residence, Schroon Lake, Col. ANDREW L. IRELAND.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAMES.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, the 3d inst., JOHN H. JAMES, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 307 West 50th-st., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

JOY.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 3, CHARLES JOY, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 442 High-st., Newark, on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Centre-street Depot on arrival of 1 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Albany and New-York papers please copy.

MYER.—On Monday, Aug. 4, SARAH MYER, daughter of Lawrence Myer, deceased.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 86 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, Aug. 4, ANSON LIVINGSTON, in the 67th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, on Thursday morning, at 11:15 o'clock. Boat from Pier No. 19 North River, at 10 A. M.

MORRISON.—On Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, GEORGIE MAY, daughter of John G. and the late George Annah Morrison, aged 25 days.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1873, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, John M. Morrison, No. 422 West 23d-st.

ORR.—On Tuesday, Aug. 5, JAMES ORR, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of the Veteran Association of Hawkins' Zouaves are requested to attend the funeral, from the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 1:30 P. M.

PEARSALL.—At Searingtown, Long Island, Aug. 4, RUTH AUGUSTA, wife of Thomas Pearsall.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Searingtown M. E. Church. Carriages will be in waiting at the Roslyn Depot on the arrival of the 9:30 A. M. train from New-York.

PURDY.—On Monday, Aug. 4, after a short illness, LOVELL PURDY, in the 70th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 335 East 57th-st.

SHIELDS.—In Brooklyn, on the 5th instant, KENNETH R., only son of John A. and Mary C. Shields, aged 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 300 Schermerhorn-st., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

STUYVESANT.—On Sunday, Aug. 3, Mrs. SARAH J. STUYVESANT, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Central Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 225 East 39th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHIELDS.—At Flatbush, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 4, 1873, DAVID SHIELDS, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 7, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, Clarkson-st., near Flatbush-av.

VAN AMRINGE.—At Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 4, ISABELLA BUDD, only child of Thomas B. and Isabella M. Van Amringe, of this City, aged 8 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Alexander McVey, No. 229 East 84th-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—At Bergen Point, on Sunday, Aug. 3, ELISHA L. WALTON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at depot upon arrival of 12 M. train from foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

WARNER.—On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 3, at the residence of her nephew, Alexander J. Cotheal, ANN MARIA WARNER, aged 79.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at No. 62 West 36th-st., at 3 P. M., without other invitation.

WEEKS.—At New-Baltimore, Sunday, Aug. 3, ELIZA J., widow of the late Jas. Wm. Weeks, formerly of Stamford, Conn.

Funeral services at Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, F. W. Smith.

WAY.—On Monday evening, Aug. 4, THOS. P. WAY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 249 Lexington-av.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERAN CORPS, WASHINGTON GREY CAVALRY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873. }

The members of the Veteran Corps, Washington Grey Cavalry; the officers, ex-officers, members, and ex-members of the First Troop, Washington Greys and Washington Grey Cavalry are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Capt. THOMAS P. WAY, President of the Veteran Corps, from his late residence, No. 249 Lexington-av., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN W. KETTLEMAN, } Vice
RICHARD SAGER, } Presidents.
STEPHEN H. CORNELL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 9, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12:30 P. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12:30.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at Head-quarters, corner 70th-st. and Boulevard, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. By order of

JOS. CUDLIPP, President.
C. F. BENDER, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 5, no public sale of real estate was held. The Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the premises situate on the east side of Cherry-street, known as No. 562 on map of Rutgers' farm, was adjourned by William Kennelly, and the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the premises known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, was also adjourned by R. V. Harnett. Jere. Johnson, Jr., held a sale of lots situate at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., yesterday. The sale took place on the grounds on the Highlands above Saw-mill River Valley, known as Fort Field. Twelve car loads of people were carried to the grounds by the Hudson River Railroad, and about 2,000 additional people assembled from Yonkers and the surrounding neighborhoods. A large tent was erected on the grounds for the accommodation of the attendants, and a substantial collation was served up to them free of charge previous to the beginning of the sale. The sale was a brilliant success in every particular, as 296 lots of land were sold to actual buyers for a total of $36,366. A band of music was in attendance, and at the termination of the sale Prof. Fisher made a very successful ascent with his air balloon. He was dressed in tights, in the regular circus style, and as the balloon started with him hanging by one leg to the trapeze, he exclaimed, "How is that for high!" and was quickly wafted into calm atmosphere above. A full report in detail of the sale will be given in our columns to-morrow. For to-day the following auction sales are projected:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, F. M. Scott, Esq., referee, of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 235 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 103.4x 100.10.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure, of the premises on the south side of Thirtieth-street, thirty-four feet east of Seventh-avenue, 16.3x49.4½x22.8x4.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 1.

Delancey-st., n. s. corner Orchard-st., 87.6x75.	44,500
Elizabeth-st., e. s., 180 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x 66.8	2,000
Ferry-st., No. 52, w. s. 90 ft. n. of Pearl-st., 21.6x58.8	10,000
Sheriff-st., e. s., 63.6 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 18.3 x75	5,500
Spring-st., n. s., 107 ft. w. of Bowery, 25.3x114.	18,050
17th-st., n. s., 444 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x92.	15,000
30th-st., n. s., 276 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9.	22,000
46th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9.	8,750
46th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x95.2x 52	15,000
58th-st., n. s., 105 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.4.	8,500
112th-st., n. s., 620 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.11.	6,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner 74th-st., 102.2x100; 74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 125 x102.2; Lexington-av., s. w. corner 74th-st., 102.2x100; 74th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 125x102.2, mortgages $430,000	360,000

LEASES.

Hudson-st., No. 527, 5 years; 1 year per year $2,500, 1 year per year $2,600, 3 years per year	$3,000

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

HUGUENOT PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, EIGHTEEN MILES from CITY HALL, and five minutes' walk from New-Rochelle or Pelhamville Depots, OVERLOOKING THE SOUND on the east, and the Palisades on the west. Land THOROUGHLY DRAINED, ROADS MACADAMIZED, SIDEWALKS BORDERED with TREES, beautiful lake, and pleasure-grounds, surrounded with fine country-seats. PLOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS will be disposed of on easy terms and at moderate prices to those desirous to erect houses for their own families. Further information can be had by applying to Dr. P. MOULTON or Hon. G. J. PENFIELD, New-Rochelle; R. D. LEFEVRE, No. 197 Fulton-st.; Major W. R. BERGHOLZ, Engineer, No. 20 Nassau-st., or to J. F. HARRISON, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 132 Nassau-st.

CHOICE OF TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, forty minutes' ride, by superior travel from Liberty-st.; frequent trains; low fares; houses near depots, and pavements, gas, water, police; city and country conveniences combined; lots of nearly an acre laid out in garden, lawn, shade, large and small fruit; twelve-room house; wide halls, verandas, &c.; $12,000; fourteen-room French-roof house and stable, $13,500; terms made easy—ten per cent. on possession, thirty per cent. in three years, balance on long time; can have carpets and part furniture.

Will exchange the two for a well-conditioned farm, within thirty miles of New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, on cash basis. Address for or with particulars, OWNER, Box No. 184 Elizabeth, or apply at West Elizabeth Depot, close by the premises.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE Hudson River and Palisades, with commanding views and fine surroundings on the line of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, close to Tarrytown Station on the Hudson River Railroad, choice properties for sale in plots of acres to suit; fine shade, good water and handsome drives; no mosquitoes; printed description of the property upon application to
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—ONE HOUR from New-York, five minutes from station, containing sixty acres; five acres in fine oak grove; cottage-house of eleven rooms; hot and cold water in the house; asparagus and strawberry beds; all sorts of small fruits; shrubbery and flowers in great variety, and fine apple orchard; ice-house and means of filling it on the premises; admirably adapted for a dairy. Address W. F., Post-office Box No. 1,515, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, Locust Island, situated opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, eighteen miles from the City Hall, New-York: accessible by steam-boat and railroad; will be sold cheap in order to close an estate, either with or without furniture; it is now occupied by Griffeth Thomas, Esq. For further particulars, and permits to visit the premises, apply at the office of LEOPOLD SCHMIDT & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES; large house, barn, and other out-buildings, corner of King's Highway and Ryder's-lane, near Ocean-av., Gravesend. Apply on the premises of N. W. BROWN, or of JOHANNES KOUWENHOVEN, Ocean-av., near Sheepshead Bay; also, ten acres in Flatlands on Flatbush-av.

FOR SALE AT ROSELLE ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; it has all the conveniences, is in perfect order, and will be sold cheap. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Post-office Box No. 3,932, New-York.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTIES FOR SALE.—Ocean fronts, cottages, and choice plots of acres at speculation prices; desirable plots for sale at Monmouth Beach and Rumsen Neck. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.
200 FINEST OCEAN VILLA SITES
On the continent, situate on
OCEAN VIEW AVENUE,
The Great American Drive at

LONG BRANCH.

The property comprises
5 SPLENDID BLOCKS AND PARCELS,
Between the Metropolitan, Clarendon, and East End Hotels, and adjacent to the Depot of the Southern New-Jersey Railroad, Ocean House, &c.
SATURDAY, AUG. 9, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
On the grounds. Sale absolute. Terms easy. Title perfect. Steam-boat from Pier No. 28, foot Murray-st., at 8:40 A. M. Collation and a colossal tent. Grafulla's Band—Harrison, &c. Maps, &c., of JOEL G. FOGG, on the premises; R. J. DOBBIN, ESQ., Ledger Building, Philadelphia, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS BUILDING NOS. 35 and 37 Vesey and No. 8 Church-st., all connecting. This desirable warehouse, rebuilt throughout and improved, will be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FACING BROADWAY, BETWEEN COOPER Institute and Bible House—New, sitely hotel to lease; over 100 suites rooms, stores, and large restaurant under same. Nos. 25 and 27 3d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., FOR a few adult boarders, a comfortably-furnished modern house, the owners to remain in payment or part payment of rent. Address CHILTON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FLAT WANTED—NEW BUILDING PREFERRED, in any respectable location in New-York City; family only three persons; best references. Address, stating terms and location, HASBROUCK SCHUYLER, Hartsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT OCT. 1—A SMALL FURnished house, between 4th and 9th avs., 14th and 34th sts.; neighborhood must be first-class. Address Post-office Box No. 4,976, stating terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan,	Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing,	Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols,	Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson,	Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Dillaway,	Ansley S. Davis,
Geo. Browne.	

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York, No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

First-class canvassers liberaly treated with.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

OFFICE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE INTEREST ON THE NEW SEVEN per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on presentation of the coupons.

A. BOODY, President.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1873, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE }
NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1873. }

69TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 4, 1873.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Aug. 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Aug. 1.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
CLEVELAND, July 24, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which mature Sept. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after this date upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, with adjustment of interest for unexpired time.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 11 proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
Chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS . . . OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.

ADAM NORRIE, }
GORDON NORRIE, } Executors.
DAVID M. CLARKSON, }
KNOX & MASON, Proctors.
jy9-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.
RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator.
my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 28 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.
ap16-law6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873.
JOHN GRIFFIN, Executor.
jy10-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West 56th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873.
VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.
je18-law6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. R. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.
CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873. jy2-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, } Executors.
jy23-law6mW TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, }

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th-st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, NO. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale two 12-stop pipe organs, pedal bass; one 8-stop do.; one two rows of keys, 20 stops; above warranted superior tone and finish; organs revoiced and tuned.

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANOforte, stool, &c.; modern improvements; fully guaranteed. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOS for the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. 35th-st. and 10th-av.

FINANCIAL.

D. E. CULVER & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
Stocks and Bonds
FOR CASH.
P. O. Box No. 4,323. NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY is an enterprise of NATIONAL importance, and the Stock and Bonds soon to be placed upon the principal Stock Exchanges, will be as freely dealt in as are those of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies. 588 miles of its railroad are now completed and in operation. Continuous trains are running from New-York to Oswego, and on the Western Extension, toward Buffalo, the company is running trains 85 miles; the remainder of the distance, 120 miles, to Buffalo, is in course of rapid construction, and it will be completed within one year. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railway will be one of the most profitable Trunk Lines running out of New-York.

$50,000,000.

We confidently believe that $50,000,000 will be made by the Stock and Bondholders in this road within a few years by the rise in the value of the property.

The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad is over	$168,000,000
The selling value of the Stock and Bonds of the Midland Railway Companies, including sufficient to complete single track to Buffalo, and double track east of Middletown, is	31,000,000
Length of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad from New-York Central Depot to Buffalo	455 miles
Length of the Midland Railway, Jersey City to Buffalo, via Montclair	385 miles
Saving over the Central route	70 miles
Saving over the Erie route	38 miles

This difference of distance in favor of the Midland route must always enable it to compete with the other lines advantageously as to freight, and ought to give it a larger share of the passengers than any other line. The early completion of the Western Extension, from Scipio Centre to Buffalo, is insured by the subscriptions of capitalists to a syndicate formed to purchase $5,000,000 of bonds from the company. The syndicate has guaranteed to advance further means, if wanted, to complete this road. We offer for a short time, New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Western Extension, at 87 1-2 and accrued interest in currency.

We are sole agents for selling JERSEY CITY AND ALBANY Railroad Company's 7 PER CENT. Gold Bonds at 90 and interest in currency. This road is now in operation from Jersey City to Tappantown, a distance of twenty-four miles. Nine miles further are graded, on which iron is being laid. The road will be completed to Haverstraw within a year. These bonds are only issued on COMPLETED ROAD.

A specialty will be made of the stock and bonds of the following companies: New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, New-Jersey Midland Railway Company, Montclair Railway Company, and Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. We have now on hand a limited supply of these bonds.

All bonds and stocks known in this market will be bought and sold, for cash, on orders for investors or dealers. We solicit permanent correspondents and agents for the sale of these bonds.

D. E. CULVER & CO., Bankers,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

$2,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WATER-WORKS UNDER ACT OF LEGISLATURE.
PASSED APRIL 27, 1872.

Rochester possesses the elements of a prosperity unexcelled, if equalled, by any other city in this State. It is the centre of trade to a surrounding population of about 500,000, to whom the means of transportation are furnished by Railroads radiating from the city in eleven different directions.

Its indebtedness, excluding this loan, is less than $1,850,000, while it has Public Property amounting to about $2,350,000, and Private Real Estate valued at $70,000,000.

The bonds are issued in either Coupon or Registered form; the Registered being transferable at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, where both principal and interest is payable.

The expenditure of moneys derived from their sale is directed by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Commissioners.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST. CIRCULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.
For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872	$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873	$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being
SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.
TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

WE NOW OFFER THESE BONDS FOR SALE AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
ON THE NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

The road is entirely completed, and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873. }

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,768, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE,
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
FIVE PER CENT. WATER BONDS,
Coupon and Registered, SECURED BY SINKING FUND.
Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin. Interest January and July; principal due 1900.
Price 95 and accrued interest.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

(78) CITY 78 NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK COUNTY 78 *due in* 1903.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in three years.*
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in* 1918.
BROOKLYN CITY 78 *due in* 1922.
For sale by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY WYLIE, Knevals & Co., for $1,312 50, dated July 31, 1873, payable ninety days after date. Payment has been stopped; a suitable reward will be paid for its return to WYLIE, KNEVALS & CO., No. 91 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Aug. 6, at 12:30 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo, Naples, and Menton Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Dorian, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River. Also fresh Menton Lemons, ex steam-ship Wyoming, and can be seen on Pier No. 46 North River.

DRY GOODS.

BATHING SUITS,

Gauze Merino Underwear,

Trouser-Fitting Drawers

Lisle Thread Underwear,

FANCY HOSIERY,

All at Reduced Prices.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIRD EDITION.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE.

By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON,
Author of "A Painter's Camp," "Thoughts About Art," "The Unknown River." Price $2.

The following is a selection from the contents of this thoroughly-interesting and instructive volume:

PART I. THE PHYSICAL BASIS—Contains letters "To a Young Man of Letters Who Worked Excessively," "To a Student in Uncertain Health," "To a Muscular Christian," &c.

PART II. THE MORAL BASIS—Contains letters "To an Undisciplined Writer," "To a Friend Who Suggested the Speculation which of the Moral Virtues was Most Essential to Intellectual Life," &c.

PART III. OF EDUCATION—Contains letters "To a Student of Literature," "To a Student Who Lamented His Defective Memory," &c.

PART IV. THE POWER OF TIME—Contains letters "To a Man of Leisure Who Complained of Want of Time," "To a Young Man of Great Talent and Energy Who had Magnificent Plans for the Future," &c.

PART VII. WOMEN AND MARRIAGE—Contains Letters "To a Young Gentleman Who Contemplated Marriage," "To a Lady of High Culture," &c.

PART IX. SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE—Contains letters "To a Lady Who Doubted the Reality of Intellectual Friendships," "To a Young Gentleman Who Kept Entirely Out of Company," &c.

And so on through the twelve parts constituting the book. Says the *Literary World* for August, in an elaborate Review: "The book reminds us of Arthur Helps' writings, and is worthy to be ranked with them among the few efficient and trustworthy guides to culture that our literature affords. His book strengthens and pleases, and, in the best sense of the word, educates."

Sold everywhere. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN, and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Joseph Bell, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes and Ada Wickes, his wife, Charles H. Parsons, James S. Bailey, Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty, George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 2.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 28, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-law7wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Theodore Burgmyer, James S. Bailey, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes, and Ada Wickes, his wife; Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty; George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 1.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-law7wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN D. HAUGHTON against HENRY H. RICHARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1873.
EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on July 21, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL,
jy23-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT H. HUME, plaintiff, against PATRICK MURRAY, William Hanly, and Catharine Hanly, his wife, Francis Hanly, James S. Flynn, Charles McCartie, Patrick Delaney, John Woods, and John Kelly, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 16, 1873.
ROCKWELL EMERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy23-law6wW* No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S.,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious ware-rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER-cooler—the best meat, fruit, ice, and health preserver in the world. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An unusually favorable opportunity is presented for a most profitable investment of capital in the development of a Bituminous Gas and Steam Coal property, situated on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is legitimate and will bear the closest investigation. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 448 Pittsburg, Penn.

TO AGRICULTURAL PUBLISHERS.—THE advertiser has unusual facilities for increasing the circulation of an agricultural paper, and would take a part interest in such a journal, or would start a new paper in connection with some party who will put in a proportion of the capital. Address RURAL, Box No. 162, office of this paper.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK and Gold Boards, of long experience and unquestionable standing, wishes a partner with business connections and moderate capital. Address X., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO ATTORNEYS TO ASSIST IN THE general business of an established law office. Address Post-office Box No. 4,374, with references, qualifications and terms.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ATTENTION LADIES.—FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP of all nationalities, any capacity, City or country, with good references, apply at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO'S., NO. 645 6TH-AV., COMpetent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic; City and country; suitable for private families, boarding and Summer houses.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, ASSIST WITH Washing, Ironing, &c.—By a tidy, young girl, who is thoroughly competent in all branches; has no objection to be useful in a family in any capacity, at moderate wages; will give good reference as to honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, neat, and tidy girl, in a private family; has excellent City references; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to assist with children; no objection to a short distance in the country; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly respectable Protestant young woman; or will make herself generally useful; understands chamber-work and waiting; neat, kind, obliging, &c.; trusty nurse and seamstress; is a very desirable person. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and assist in washing; is careful and reliable; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children, and sew; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 659 10th-av.

COLORED CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman of eighteen years of age, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a place in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—HOUSE-work, &c.—By mother and daughter in the country; daughter is a girl sixteen years of age; both are strong, able, and willing to work in a steady home at moderate wages; are able to do the work of an ordinary family between them; can do cooking, washing, ironing, house-work, chamber-work, and other household duties. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, STRONG SCOTCH WOMAN, capable, willing, and industrious; has three years' reference last employer, where she can cook, wash, and iron for the next three years, without changing; makes excellent bread; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A tidy young woman who thoroughly understands her work; makes excellent bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is a good competent laundress in every respect; will take a situation in the country if desired; will be well recommended by former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By an efficient young woman; a good cook, and a nice washer and ironer, or as house-worker in a small family; is an English Protestant, and very highly recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

COOK, WASH, IRON, OR ASSIST IN Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman, about thirty years; she is a very good cook for both meat and pastry; excellent baker; has the very best testimonials for a long time. Call at Bookham's, No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent and reliable young woman in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging; has excellent City references; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBJECtion to go a short distance in the country with a family returning to the City; has eight years' City references from one family; will assist with the washing. Call for four days at No. 621 2d-av., over bakery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; WILL ASsist in washing; highly recommended for honesty and sobriety; industrious and obliging; excellent meat and pastry cook; creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, AS A first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A willing, capable American woman, to cook, wash, and iron in a private family, where she will have a steady home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK; IS A very good baker; understands the care of milk; the country, near Tarrytown or Yonkers, preferred; excellent references. Can be seen at O'Dell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook in a gentleman's family; makes excellent bread, biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, brown gravies, bone, lard, &c.; good references. At Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

DOMESTIC HELP
Of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly understands all kinds of family cooking; good baker; satisfactory references; country preferred. Call at No. 309 7th-av., near 28th-st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook, washer and ironer; would be willing to do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A WIDOW AS COOK, WHERE HER boy, nine years old, can accompany her; will be willing to go for less wages; good reference. Call for two days at No. 239 East 36th-st. Country preferred.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable reference; City or country. Call at No. 169 West 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 626 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD WELSH PROTESTANT FAMily cook; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly experienced; best City reference. Call at No. 331 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who understands her business thoroughly; private family; in the country; best references. Call for two days at No. 349 2d-av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL PRIvate family, No. 1,114 2d-av., corner 59th-st., fourth floor, front.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A PROTESTANT WOMan wishes to go out by the day house-cleaning, washing, and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., rear house, one flight up.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND competent German Protestant woman, in a private family; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; has good references; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-WORK.—By a very tidy, intelligent Scotch girl, who will be useful in a family in any capacity, in City or country; will give best recommendations; is fond and careful of children. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; very respectable; neat, efficient, and reliable; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to do light house-work in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., Room No. 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG GIRL, newly arrived, to do general work where a good lady will teach her; a good home more desirable than wages. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress.—By a neat, competent, obliging young woman; good laundress, fluter, &c.; all kinds of fine work well done; lived in good family. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

MAID.—BY A GOOD FRENCH MAID; UNDERstands her duties perfectly as maid; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine; is competent in traveling. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given from late employer. Can be seen at No. 1,267 Broadway, in the confectionery; no objection to the country.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; can do chamber-work and also sewing; will be useful in a family; in City or country; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or nurse for an infant; understands both positions perfectly; has ten years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, FRENCH; IS a good seamstress and a plain hair-dresser, perfectly obliging, and is well recommended; no objection to do some chamber-work. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; she has the best of references; is a good plain seamstress; willing to do light chamber-work if necessary. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAPABLE WOMAN, AN ENgagement as monthly or invalid nurse, from Aug. 15; good references. Call at No. 220 West 33d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, ACCOMplished French nurse; is a beautiful seamstress. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands family clothing; will assist in dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; prefers the country; best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 135 East 58th-st., near Park-av.

SEAMSTRESS, OR TAKE CARE OF CHILdren.—By a neat, tidy Scotch girl, who has good recommendations, and is willing to make herself useful to a family; can work sewing-machine; is fond and careful of children. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; fifteen years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 340 East 21st-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A first-class seamstress and dress-maker, to go out by day or week; cuts and fits ladies' dresses, or would take a permanent situation. Call or address for two days, No. 206 East 20th-st.

WASHING WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting by machine; the best of references; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. Moore, No. 250 West 47th-st., second floor, Room No. 9.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-six years; speaks good English; man can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook and chamber-maid, and can do all branches of house-work; care milk, butter, &c., or would keep house, if services not required; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American; understands the care of horses, harness, and wagons; can milk; will turn a hand at anything; is willing, obliging, honest, capable, and intelligent, as his references will show. Call at or address No. 337 West 41st-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-three, who can drive in City or country; also, is a good groom and gardener, and can milk, mow lawn, trim walks, and do general work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER OR USEful Man.—By a very respectable person, aged twenty-eight years; is a good coachman or groom and plain gardener; can also milk, take care of horses and cattle, mow lawn, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, TWENTY years' experience in City and country; is good groom and driver; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place, if required; good recommendation from a veterinary surgeon. Can be seen at No. 13 Washington-st., Mr. O'Baldwin's.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A VERY nice, quiet, and respectable young man; understands the full care of horses and carriages; is a good careful driver; not afraid of work; is a good scholar; best testimonials; moderate wages. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (GERman;) understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is a careful driver; sober, honest, and industrious; best City references from last and former employers. Call or address M. H., Coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable Swede, aged twenty-eight years; is an excellent driver and groom; can also do gardening, milking, mowing lawn, &c.; has best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 87, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A REspectable German, aged twenty-six years; he can take care of horses, cattle, poultry, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; has two years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, aged thirty-eight years, who understands all branches of kitchen and flower gardening, greenhouse, graperies, farm-work, milking, &c.; can take entire charge if required; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, COACHMAN, AND GARDENER—House-work, &c.—By a German man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, work in garden, yard, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all branches of house-work, take care of milk, and make excellent butter; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SOBER, HONEST MAN, IN a small respectable family; competent to take charge of a garden, horse, cow, &c.; references; wages no object in the right place. Address Applicant, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation, as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; understands his business perfectly as regards silver, salad dressing, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference from his last employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS WAITer in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; has excellent references; speaks a little English. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINgle man; an experienced careful driver and groom, accustomed to genteel outfit; one who prefers the country and a permanent situation; location a few miles up the Hudson. Address with references and particulars, M. F., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION TO EDIT AN inland daily, in all its branches, except politics. Such a one can hear of a situation by addressing a letter, stating terms expected, to A. B., Post-office Box No. 2,814, New-York.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A HOTEL; MUST thoroughly understand his business; single man preferred; salary moderate. Address HOTEL, *Times* Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRUG BUSIness; must reside in the City with his parents; wages $3 per week. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. KELLY and JAMES L. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 21st July, 1873.
jy23-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC B. KLEINERT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued in said court against the estate of Isaac B. Kleinert, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORIARTY BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moriarty Brothers, of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1873. HENRY ELLIOTT,
jy23-law3wW* No. 23 Warren-street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY RHINE, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
jy30-law3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy23-law3wW* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 4, 1873. }

THE MERCHANDISE DESTROYED BEYOND identity by the late fire at the United States Public Stores in Greenwich-st., is now being removed to Hanover-square, where it will be sold, after due notice, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

All concerned are requested to make such examination previous to the sale as will protect their own interests.
C. A. ARTHUR, Collector.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Java, Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 30
*Algeria, Wed'day, Aug. 27	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 6
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 3	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 6, 1873.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6	California.....Sat., Aug. 23
Castalia.......Sat., Aug. 9	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 27
Europa.......Wed., Aug. 13	India..........Sat., Aug. 30
Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 16	Italia..........Wed., Sept. 3
Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20	Australia......Sat., Sept. 6

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL..........Thursday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE........SURMONT..Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE........DAURE...Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT........ROUSSAN..Saturday, Sept. 6
EUROPE........LEMARIE..Saturday, Sept. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON......Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS......Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER......Saturday, Aug. 30, at 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER......Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER........Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, EVATT................Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, WESTERN................Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR.......Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN.............Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD.................Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....Sept. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.............Sept. 10, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. NOLEN, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on Aug. 23, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Aug 12.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Aug. 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Aug. 2
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 10
PEMBROKE..........Oct. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 9.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico) 12 M., Saturday, Aug. 16.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN GLEN, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND, Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold at all the principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th.av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM
WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st......1:00 P. M.	Friday, 1st.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d.....2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d.....8:00 A. M.
Monday, 4th.....3:30 P. M.	Monday, 4th....10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 5th.....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th...7:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th.6:30 A. M.
Friday, 8th......8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 7th...3:00 P. M.
	Friday, 8th......3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st.......8:30 A. M.	Friday, 1st.......1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 2d.....9:30 A. M.	Saturday, 2d.....2:00 P. M.
Sunday, 3d.......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 3d.......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 4th....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th......3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 5th...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 5th.....4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 6th.3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....3:00 P. M.	

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES. EXCURSION tickets to Halifax and return, $22, via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland, for sale at the offices of the Fall River, Norwich, and Stonington lines.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 6 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Pier 27 E. R., 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock; Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New-York at 5:30.

N. B.—During camp-meeting, which commences Aug. 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market-street every afternoon at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M. 3:20 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M., and via P. W. and B. R. R., at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M., 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M. Emigrant and 2d class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sundays, 6:40 A. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.

From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M.; 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.	Arrive.
8:10 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.—Rockaway Express..........	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..........	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..........	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex..	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead...	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway..........	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at..........	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND
VIA
FLUSHING AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Hunter's Point for above places at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:30, 4, (express,) 5, (express,) 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave Babylon at 6:20, 8:20, (express,) 8:30, 10:32 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:40 P. M.

Time by express train, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Time by accommodation train, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Ferry-boats leave foot of East 34th-st., New-York, fifteen minutes before train time, and leave James-slip, foot of Chambers-st., East River, thirty minutes before train time.

Trains leaving Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. connect with boats for Fire Island.

Trains leaving Babylon at 8:20 A. M., and 3:55 P. M. connect with boats from Fire Island.

AUG. 4, 1873. G. H. SHARP, Train Despatcher.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her boarding and day school for BOYS, at NO. 106 WEST 42D-ST., close to RESERVOIR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of boarding pupils limited to EIGHT. All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct and elegant speaking and writing of the English language, as well as in geography, history, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, mathematics, &c., will be taught by competent masters.

School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
No. 106 West 42d-st.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Established A. D. 1860. Reopens Sept. 24. An advanced and finishing course in all departments, providing the best opportunities of European and home schools. Address
Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—A FAMily boarding-school. On the Harlem Railroad, eighty-five miles from New York. Full courses of seminary instruction, with preparation for college or business. Personal care in study, habits, and health.

Terms, $360 per year.
Fortieth year begins Sept. 15.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher, the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate-class, and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at BRENTANO'S Book-store, No. 33 Union-square, and LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

MISS BALLOW'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 24 EAST 22D-ST., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English: careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and, if it is desired, may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Reservoir Park, near 5th-av., New-York. Primary, Progressive, and Finishing Ladies' School. Fall term commences Sept. 24; boarding pupils, sixteen; single rooms and school carriage, if desired. Circulars mailed on request. Personal information at the institution, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Murray Hill.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.
Applications made personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
WILL REOPEN HER
HOME, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East 47th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on
THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
offers to twenty-five boarding pupils superior educational advantages, and the choicest home accommodations.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

ROCKY DELL INSTITUTE, LIME ROCK, Conn.—Family School for Boys.—Location retired and healthful; accommodations ample and superior; instruction thorough; discipline mild and parental; next term begins Sept. 17. Address
J. H. HURLBURT, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLlege, founded and endowed by the State for the liberal education of the Industrial classes, will begin its next academic year Aug. 27.

For catalogue or information, address
President W. S. CLARK, Amherst, Mass.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1873. Address as above for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—For catalogue and June entrance examination papers address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING School for five boys; small day school, good home, moderate terms. M. OAKEY, Jamesburg, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A Boarding-school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AND A good home at Rev. R. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MISS S. B. JOHNSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

DULL BOYS WAKED UP AND SET A-GOING AT Yonkers Military Institute. Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 31 West 52d-st., near 5th-av. and Central Park.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study. All communications to be addressed as above till Sept. 1, when Mlle. ROSTAN will be at home to receive applications herself.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Stamford, Conn.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. R. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th-st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park, where a select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

KINDERGARTEN.

MISS HAINES
and
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that they will continue under the same teacher the kindergarten so successfully established last year, with the addition of an intermediate class and a class for training kindergarteners. Applications can be made personally or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

REMOVAL.

Miss STEERS' English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th-st., will reopen Sept. 22, 1873. The school carriage will be in attendance for pupils.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. C. MEARS,
(Assisted by MLLE. L. SEE,)
No. 222 Madison-av., New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 1 to receive her patrons and friends.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING-SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching. Common-sense management.
BENJ. MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe-av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., reopens Sept. 17. Application may be made personally, or for circulars, as above.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE,
No. 25 West 46th-st.

French, English, German, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Number limited. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars direct as above.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
NO. 26 WEST 39TH-ST.,
will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on Sept. 25, 1873. Address as above, by letter, until Sept. 10.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN., Mrs. C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D. New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15. School begins Sept. 22.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d-st.—Fourteen experienced instructors. German, English, and French thoroughly taught. Latin or Spanish optional. Special attention given to German studies of Anglo-American pupils. Kindergarten, boarding-school for boys. Fifteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
FEODOR THURM, Principal.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY School, South Orange, N. J.—One hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad; an eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments; reopens Sept. 16. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. MILEY, instructor in mathematics and Upton's tactics, with competent instructors also in French, German and drawing. Terms, $500 per annum and no extras.

MERVIEW ACADEMY, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND—Established 1866.—Miss Gannon's English, French, and German Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, will reopen for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Miss Gannon is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss Louisa Eckstein, the celebrated pianiste from London. Number strictly limited. For circulars apply as above.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY,
Peekskill, N. Y., $400 per year. Opens Sept. 10.
Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Associate Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Hon. H. E. Davies, late Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, President of the Law Faculty.—The next term begins Oct. 6, 1873. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Law Faculty, No. 25 Chambers-st.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal

A GOOD HOME; PLEASANT, HEALTHY LOCAtion; solid instruction with a small number and moderate terms. Send for a circular of the Neshanic Institute for boys, Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLlege, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND Military Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson.—Reopens first Monday in September.
Z. S. SEARLE, Principal.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS opens Sept. 8. Address S. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MME. BOORAEM'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN Sept. 2. For circulars, apply to Mme. BOORAEM, Brookfield Centre, Conn.

RURAL HIGH SCHOOL, CLINTON, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. References exchanged. Send for circular. A. P. KELSEY, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in.."

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION—SONS OF former pupils at Yonkers Military Institute.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF MUCH EXperience in teaching—the position of teacher in a school, or of private teacher of children, or ladies or gentlemen of neglected education. Strict attention to what almost every one is so deficient in—English pronunciation and composition. The best testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 386 Jay-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

A WIDOW LADY, NO LONGER YOUNG, WHO has had several years' experience in teaching, is desirous of a position either in a private family or a school, (the latter preferred.) She is competent to conduct an English education, and also to give rudimentary instruction in French, Spanish, German, and Italian. Address S. G. B., Post-office Box No. 5,097, New-York.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO INSTRUCT in English branches and music, desires an engagement with a private family as visiting or resident teacher; young children preferred. Address L. L., care of Wm. A. Rowland, Post-office Box No. 555.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TEACHER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF English classics and mathematics, a principalship, or a remunerative engagement in a good institution; testimonials first-class. Address ALPHA, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF HORSES.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion at Pardee's Hotel, Croton Falls, N.Y., on FRIDAY, Aug. 8, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., one pair of bay mares with foal by "Thornedale;" one bay filly one year and ten months old, sired by "Thornedale;" one bay stallion, ten months old, sired by "Thornedale."

Terms cash. DANIEL D. CHAMBERLAIN.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, THE ENTIRE second floor, with board, to a family of adults, in a first-class house, with small family; best of references. Apply at No. 58 West 19th-st.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEmen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD for families and gentlemen, permanent and transient.

NO. 508 WEST 19TH-ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS, entire second floor, with board, in a small family to a family of adults. Best references.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHout board, No. 175 East 85th-st

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

will remain open until Oct. 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT PLEASANT VALLEY, N. J.,

Opposite 152d-st., on the banks of the Hudson; unexceptionable situation, good accommodations, moderate prices; boating and bathing; steamer leaves Spring and 24th sts. 10, 2, 5:10, and 7 o'clock. Apply to Mrs. GUILD, Pleasant Valley, or address, care of H. Winans, No. 529 6th-av.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTONESE HOUSE,
BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

LAKE VIEW HOUSE, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.—Schooley Mountain range, fifty miles from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad; lake thirteen miles long, three miles wide; good boating, fishing, gunning, and splendid beach for bathing, and the Hopatcong iron springs on the premises; houses 1,300 feet above ocean level; no mosquitoes; the steam yacht Stella will connect with 7:15, 12, and 3:20 trains from foot of Barclay-st. WM. WAINWRIGHT, Proprietor.

WEST-END HOTEL, FORT WASHINGTON, opposite the Palisades, on the Hudson, with delightful surroundings and unsurpassed views; only twenty minutes from 30th-st. depot, and forty-five from Wall-st. CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SURF AND STILL-WATER bathing; a gentleman and his wife, also single gentlemen or ladies can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms. Address D. MACGREGOR, Centre Moriches, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WHERE THERE is mountain air, in one house or two houses close together in Westchester County, within a short distance of Lake Mahopac or Yorktown, on the mountains, for two families; fourteen adults and children, two coachman, four horses, two carriages; board wanted for two weeks. Address F. S. S., Box No. 4,896 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, }
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1873. }

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until Sept. 1, 1873, for the delivery on the north wharf, at West Point, of the following quantities of coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

800 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Pittston.
700 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.

FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size, Lackawanna.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) chestnut size, Lackawanna.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANITE stones to build sixteen (16) arches, (more or less,) of New Pier, No. 1 North River.

Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, Aug. 15, 1873, at which time the bids will be publicly opened and read.

The engineer's estimate of the material to be furnished is as follows:

640 Voussoirs, or arch stones, averaging from 6 to 16 cubic feet each. Total..........6,298.24 cubic feet.
483 Spandrel Stones, averaging from 3 to 23 cubic feet each. Total 6,810.56 cubic feet.
64 stones furnished in the rough...4,046.60 cubic feet.

The time allowed for the fulfillment of the contract is to the 1st day of December, 1873.

Blank forms of proposals and plans of the proposed work can be obtained by application at the office of the department.

For further particulars see *City Record*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION }
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE State Emigrant Institutions on Ward's Island with MEAT will be received at Castle Garden until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Aug. 11.

Specifications showing the description of meat to be estimated for may be had, and a statement of the quantities used during the past year may be seen on application to the Secretary at Castle Garden.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners of Emigration," Castle Garden, New-York.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all proposals if not deemed for the interest of the Commission.
E. D. WEBSTER Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

RETURN OF THE VOKES FAMILY.

VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES
VOKES

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 11,
IN THEIR NEW PLAY
FUN IN A FOG.

BOX-SHEET OPEN AUG. 6.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

WILL OPEN
For the Regular Fall and Winter Season with a MAGNIFICENT STAR COMPANY on
TUESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 19,
with the production in costly and magnificent style of SHAKESPEARE'S FAIRY SPECTACLE,
A
MIDSUMMER
NIGHT'S
DREAM ! ! !

Box office opens Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1873, at 8 A. M.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. B. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
First MIMI MATINEE, Aug. 9.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK EVANS.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 and EVENING at 8.
The young American comedian, Mr.
FRANK EVANS
in C. H. Morton's new and interesting drama of
THREE YEARS IN A MAN-TRAP,
with the advantage of a superior cast.
Monday afternoon, Aug. 11, Mr. E. T. Stetson.
Monday evening, Aug. 11, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Albaugh.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

FOR SALE—PANTOSCOPE OF PARIS.—MR. J. C. Stevens has received instructions from the liquidators of the Joint National Agency (limited) to offer for sale about the middle of August, a most exquisitely painted Pantoscope of Paris and the late war; some of the first artists of the day were engaged in this work at a cost of between £3,000 and £4,000; a rare opportunity for speculation. Apply to Mr. J. C. STEVENS, No. 38 King-st., Covent Garden, London.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

By the popular steamer
ARROWSMITH,

From Pier No. 36 East River, at 9 and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M., through the East River and Long Island Sound to SEA CLIFF GROVE,

Where, besides the unsurpassed facilities for bathing, fishing, boating, &c., a beautiful and

FREE GROVE

Is fully provided with Spring water, Tables, Seats, &c., &c., for the use of all Church, Sunday-school, family, and other orderly excursionists.

No spirituous liquors or disorderly persons are permitted on the grounds.

Tickets may be secured on steamer. For the trip 50 cents; children half price.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
FOURTH POPULAR
SUNDAY EXCURSION
OF THE FLOATING PALACE STEAMER
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
LEAVING PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MURRAY-STREET,
SUNDAY, AUG. 10, 1873, AT 9:40 A. M.
STOPPING AT SANDY HOOK TO LEAVE PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH,
THENCE OUT ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.
A TRIP TO SEA
ON SUCH A MAGNIFICENT STEAMER AS THE PLYMOUTH ROCK
IS A LUXURY, INDEED, AND CANNOT OFTEN BE INDULGED IN. IT AFFORDS MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE HARBOR, FORTS, LIGHT-SHIPS, &c., AND AS THIS FLOATING PALACE STEAMS DOWN OUR SOUTHERN COAST, PASSING LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SEA GIRT, &c., THE PICTURE IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.
MUSIC BY KEATING'S CELEBRATED BAND.
THE PLYMOUTH RESTAURANT
OFFERS THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE removed temporarily to No. 391 West-st., above Christopher-st. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia, and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island, and Englewood.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873. }

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, PAVING, REGULATING AND GRADING, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
No. 19 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, until Tuesday, Aug 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following work:

Sewers in portions of Manhattan-st., 83d and 84th sts., 40th-st., 56th-st., 75th-st., Horatio-st., Dry Dock-st., 1st-av., 104th-st., Avenue A, Broadway, alteration of sewer in Thomas-st.

Drains in portions of 56th, 57th, 110th, and 124th sts.

Regulating, &c., portions of Gansevoort-st., 55th-st., 68th-st., 69th-st., 80th-st., 82d-st., 101st-st., 106th-st., 108th-st., 126th-st., 153d-st., 61st-st., 57th-st., 51st-st., and Lexington-av.

Paving portions of 1st-av., 2d-av., 47th-st., 56th-st., 57th-st., 59th-st., 63d-st., 69th-st., 71st-st., 72d-st., 74th-st., and 77th-st.

By order of GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For full information see the *City Record*.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up and furnishing, for school purposes, the premises Nos. 789 and 791 3d-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two approved, responsible sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
RICHARD KELLY,
JULIUS KATZENBERG,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
Board of School Trustees Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 24, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIMESTONE East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face stone, and 8,850 cubic yards of face stone and backing, either granite or limestone, all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE }
D., L. & W. R. R. COMPANY, }
HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 1, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 15th inst. for the construction of a tunnel, and its approaches, through Bergen Hill. The specification and drawings can be seen at this office at any time after TUESDAY, the 5th inst.
JAMES ARCHBALD, Chief Engineer.

THE RACES AT SARATOGA.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES AND SUMMER HANDICAP — A BRILLIANT STEEPLE-CHASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 5.—The heated term is apparently over, and Saratoga is enjoying a spell of fine weather, after the incessant rains and accompanying unwholesome atmosphere. Certainly a more delightful morning never greeted a turfman, to assure him of a successful day's sport. This came doubly welcomed after the monotony and placid idleness of the last two days, which engendered a feeling of *ennui* not at all conformable to the desires of those whose sole object in visiting Saratoga was to witness the races. The train last night brought from the metropolis a heavy array of turfmen, including Gen. Breckenridge, President of the Kentucky Association, H. P. McGrath and his friend John Chamberlin, not forgetting old Peter, the colored servant, who is always in attendance; Francis and John Morris, R. W. Cameron, Gen. Sanford, and hosts of others, who were found shortly after besieging the hotels, and beseeching the landlords "to take them in." With the generosity for which watering-place hosts are noted, all who came were "taken in," but the 9 o'clock train this morning brought an additional reinforcement, and for once the capacity of all the large hotels had been satisfied. The village this morning was a busy scene of moving life. The late-comers were clutching mysterious-looking valises, and frantically rushing from one hotel to another to get accommodated for a day at least; the hackmen were quarreling over unfortunate individuals who were importuned to "take a drive this morning." The springs were surrounded by thirsty groups, clutching at the unfortunate small boy, who was making vain efforts to satisfy the demands upon his meagre resources. The pool-rooms were crowded with hungry speculators, and Dr. Underwood administered his potent pills of wit with drastic effect upon the pecuniary resources of eager customers. The smaller fish wandered into the more democratic net of Tommy Johnson, who held forth in the basement of the Arlington House. When 11 o'clock arrived the grand rush to the course began. Between that hour and noon the roads were blocked with vehicles of all sizes and descriptions, and before the bell rang for the jockeys to weigh in the first race, the grand stand was packed. The steeple-chase is the favorite race of the ladies, and they were present in great numbers. In fact, they seemed to outnumber the men, and the advocates of women's rights would have been delighted at the manner in which they exercised their privileges of betting on the several contests. The judges of the day were Gen. Breckenridge and Messrs. Sanford and Doswell, and the timers, Messrs. Whaley and Morris. An agreeable diversion was caused by the action of Visigoth, in the first race, in rearing on his hind-legs like a circus horse. This was amusing to the ladies, but the turfmen and reporters could not join in the fun, especially the latter. It was fully half an hour before a start could be effected. The track was in admirable order, and, taken all in all, the day was a great one for the Racing Association.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The games were set in motion with the introduction of the two-year olds in the Kentucky Stakes, dash of one mile. This is one of the two most important two-year-old events of the year, the other being the Nursery Stakes, which will be run at the coming Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club. The stake is comparatively a new one, and was named in honor of the great race-horse State. The first race for the stake was in 1870, when it was won by Harry Bassett, beating seven others in 1:51¼. There were forty subscribers. In 1871, Sue Ryder, then the property of A. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, won in 1:47¼. There were nine starters out of thirty-one nominations. Last year Mr. Belmont won with Silk Stocking in 1:52. There were forty subscribers and six starters. The race of to-day was therefore the fourth renewal of the stake, and as there were thirty-seven entries at $100 each and $50 forfeit, and $1,000 added by the association, the stake was a most valuable one, worth over $3,000. A close and exciting race was expected from the character of the starters marked upon the card. These were D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. by imp. Leamington, dam by Arlington out of Oaklands, dam by imp. Margrave; Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Pin, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston, being a full brother to Kingfisher; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteroid, out of Vandalia by Vandal; George H. Rice & Co.'s b. f. by Lexington, out of Banner by imp. Albion; J. A Grinstead's b. c. by Gilroy out of Sister to Ruric, by imp. Glencoe; W. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance out of Dolly Morgan by Revenue; F. Morris' b. c. Battle Ax, by Monday out of Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse, and M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, by Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses. The betting men were all at sea regarding the lot. Last night Battle Ax and Grinstead's colt alternated as first favorites, but the talent concentrated on Battle Ax before the race, while Grinstead and King Pin sold close together. The following are the quotations:

Battle Ax	$400	$350	$500	$550
Grinstead	300	265	335	350
King Pin	295	230	300	360
Cottrill	135	90	125	130
The Field	150	100	130	135
Total	$1,280	$1,025	$1,390	$1,525

THE RACE.

After a dozen false attempts they were sent away, Cottrill in the lead, King Pin second, Visigoth third, Stampede fourth, McDaniel's fifth, Battle Ax sixth, Reform and Grinstead together. As they went round the turn, Visigoth rushed to the front, and was followed up by Grinstead's colt. Visigoth got two lengths in the lead of Grinstead, who was half a length in advance of King Pin, Battle Ax fourth, and Reform fifth. A little further on, Reform went up and got to the second place, but he was immediately headed by King Pin. When they passed the quarter-pole, Visigoth was still leading two lengths, while Reform and King Pin were head and head, running for the second place, Battle Ax and Cottrill in close proximity. As they rushed down the backstretch, at a very hot pace, Grinstead left Reform and challenged Visigoth. Battle Ax in the meantime had reached the head of King Pin, and there was great excitement as they passed the half-mile pole, where Visigoth and Grinstead were together, a length in front of King Pin and Battle Ax, who were also head and head. As they came round the lower turn Visigoth had enough of it, and fell back among the rear guard, who were all beaten. Grinstead now took the lead, with King Pin second and Battle Ax third, all close together, and when they came up the homestretch the three seemed to be on even terms. There was immense enthusiasm as they neared the goal. King Pin suddenly gave out, and Battle Ax and Grinstead had a beautiful finish, which was won by the favorite in the best time ever made by a two-year old carrying the weight, 100 pounds, viz., 1:45½. The race was won by half a length, Grinstead second, four lengths ahead of King Pin, third, Cottrill fourth, Stampede fifth, Reform sixth, Visigoth seventh, and McDaniel eighth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Kentucky Stake for two-year-olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit, and $1,000 added by the association; one mile; thirty-seven nominations; value to winner, $3,250.

F. Morris' b. c. Battle Ax, by Monday, out of Ruthless, by imp. Eclipse 1
Jas. A. Grinstead's b. c. by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric 2
Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Pin, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass 3
W. Cottrill's b. f. by Lexington, out of Banner, by imp. Albion 4
W. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan 5
M. A. Littell's b. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington, out of Stolen Kisses 6
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Visigoth, by Asteriod, out of Vandalia 7
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Fleurange, by Leamington, dam by Arlington 8

Time—1:45½.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

The second event of the day was the Summer Handicap, two miles, for all ages. It is another comparatively new event, and was inaugurated in 1870 the same year as the Kentucky Stakes. The distance of the race has heretofore been two miles and a quarter, but this year, for reasons not explained, the distance has been reduced to two miles. In the inaugural race there were thirteen subscribers, out of which there were but two starters, viz., Nannie Douglass and Tasmania, and it was won by the former in 4:28¾. In 1871, Hamburg, then 4 years old, and carrying 106 pounds, ran the distance in 4:01¾. This was within a quarter of a second of Kentucky's time in the Saratoga Cup, while he carried two pounds more weight than Kentucky. In this year there were five starters out of nineteen entries. Last year John Morrisey's horse Defender defeated Winesap and Hubbard in 4:24½. There were eighteen nominations. In the handicap this year there were twenty-six subscribers, and out of these there were but four starters, viz., John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lassie of Sydney, by imp. Knight of St. George; Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strachino, 3 years, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, by Hetman Platoff; I. W. Pennock's b. c., 4 years, by Vandal, out of Margravine, by imp. Margrave, and A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure. The favorite winning in the first race gave the knowing ones plenty of courage, and they backed Strachino steadily at the following rates:

Strachino	$610	$500	$590
Arizona	105	165	170
Pennock's colt	140		
Mary Constant	85		
Total	$940		

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Strachino was off in the lead two lengths, Arizona second, a length before Pennock, while Mary Constant would not go and was left at the post. As they went around the turn Strachino was being pulled double, and was still leading a length and a half before Pennock, who had now taken the second position from Arizona, and was leading her a length and a half. Mary Constant in the meantime took it into her head to go, and went after the others at a hot pace, closing rapidly upon them. When they passed the quarter-pole Strachino was a length before Pennock's colt, he being a length and a half in advance of Arizona, who was a dozen lengths in front of Mary Constant. As they went along the backstretch Mary Constant was going very fast, and closed so rapidly on the others that all her chances for the race were gone, as she was running herself out. Strachino still being pulled, kept in the lead, and when they passed the half-mile pole he was showing the way two lengths in front of the Pennock colt, who was a length and a half before Arizona, she being but three lengths in front of Mary Constant. As they came round the lower turn they were in the same relative positions, with two lengths between each of them, and at the three-quarter pole they were still the same. The pace was slow, and Strachino found it an easy matter to keep in front. At the finish of the first mile Strachino was a length in front of the Pennock colt, who was three lengths before Arizona, while Mary Constant had fallen away six lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn the Pennock colt went up and lapped Strachino at the saddle-girth, and the latter allowed him to remain there as they passed the quarter-pole, Arizona three lengths behind them and six lengths in front of Mary Constant. Going along the backstretch Strachino shook off the Pennock colt, and Arizona began to close up. When they passed the half-mile pole Strachino was a length ahead of Pennock's colt, who was the same distance in front of Arizona; Mary Constant a dozen lengths out of the race. They came round the lower turn without change of position until nearing the three-quarter pole, where Arizona fell back a length, but as they came up the homestretch Arizona came for a brush and was soon at the head of Pennock's colt. The latter then gave way, and Arizona challenged Strachino, but the latter was only galloping, and when called upon came away and won an easy race by a length in 3:36¾—Pennock's colt two lengths behind, while Mary Constant was beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Summer Handicap for all ages, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $20 if declared; two miles; seven accepted and nineteen declared; value to winner, $1,930.

Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strachno, 3 years, by Parmesan, out of May Bell, 87 pounds 1
A. C. Franklin's b. m. Arizona, 5 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, 107 pounds 2
I. W. Pennock's b. c. by Vandal, out of Margravine, by Margrave, 102 pounds 3
Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sydney, 82 pounds 4
T. W. Doswell's b. h. Eolus, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Fanny Washington, 108 pounds .... dr.
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f., 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Saidee, 82 pounds .... dr.
Jno. O'Donnell's ch. c. Meteor, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, 105 pounds .... dr.

Time—3:36¾.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Bringing the day's sport to a conclusion was a handicap steeple-chase for all ages, which had the ten following entries: D. J. Bannatyne's b. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Ollo, by Oliver; C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Trade Wind, 5 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue; Jas. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, by Margrae, also ch. g. George West, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, by imp. Albion; M. A. Littell's gr. m. Mary Clark, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Eaglesa, by imp. Glencoe; H. Lloyd's b. h. Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of imp. Silver Star, by Kingston; G. Bell's b. c. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Russell; J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, and R. W. Walden's ch. m. Maid of Athens, 4 years, by Prophet, out of Jessie Dixon, by Arlington. When they were called to face the music there were three absentees, viz.: Mary Clark, Shylock, and Maid of Athens. Duffy, although burdened with 160 pounds, was the favorite, and won a splendid race in very fast time. The following were the pools sold:

Duffy	$285	$265	$270	$310
Blind Tom Geo. West	360	230	255	230
Trade Wind	135	185	185	175
Notary Public	50	20	175	145
Viley Victor	50	45		
Total	$880	$745	$885	$860

THE RACE.

They were mustered on the north side of the extra stretch or shute behind the judges' stand, and went off in a bunch, following the shute down toward the half-mile pole. Their first obstacle was a stone wall, and Duffy and Trade Wind were over together, while West and Victor were also on even terms behind them. They next came to a fence, a little further on, and this was taken by all of them without a mistake. Duffy was the first over, West second, Victor third, Blind Tom fourth, Trade Wind fifth, Notary Public sixth, and Viley seventh. They now encountered a wall near the lower turn, just beyond the half-mile pole, and Duffy was over two lengths before Blind Tom, who was four lengths ahead of George West, Notary fourth, Victor fifth, Trade Wind sixth, and Viley seventh. They went over a fence at the east curve, a stone wall, another fence, and then a hedge under a tree in the centre of the north field. They now came to the eighth obstacle, the water jump, guarded by a stone wall, and the whole lot of them came over in magnificent style, creating much enthusiasm. Duffy was first, three lengths before Tom, who was six lengths ahead of George West, Victor fourth, Notary Public fifth, Trade Wind sixth, and Viley seventh. They now took two leaps across the shute just below the judges' stand in the south field, where they encountered a wall, and all of them went over without difficulty. Now they took two jumps across the track, near the quarter-pole, dropping down to the south outside field, on the far side of the track, and their positions were the same as last described. They jumped a fence in the same field by Hunter & Travers' stable. They now made two leaps across the track, and then obliquely across the shute into the north field, and encountered a hedge and fence. Duffy was six lengths in front of Tom; George West was third, Victor fourth, Trade Wind fifth, Notary Public sixth, Viley seventh. Making a curve they came round parallel with the homestretch, and just above the furlong-pole came over a wall in the same order as above described. They then shaped their course away from the homestretch and came to the twenty-fifth leap, which was the south section of the water, where Duffy was over ten lengths before Blind Tom, second, George West third, Victor fourth, Trade Wind fifth, Notary Public sixth, while Viley refused the jump, making the only baulk in the race. From here they went across the shute again, making two leaps into the south field, and then over a wall, shaping their course toward the quarter-pole, where they encountered a fence. Coming over a hedge fence and ditch at the west extremity of the track, and making a short curve they came direct toward the grand stand, and jumped a wall, where Duffy was leading six lengths, Tom second, West third, Victory fourth, Trade Wind fifth, and Notary Public a long way behind. The spectators were now aroused to a high pitch of excitement, and when the horses went down the south side of the shute they were cheered lustily. The thirty-second jump, was a fence, then followed a wall, and then a fence near the half-mile pole, where they entered the regular track for home. Duffy was now but two lengths before Blind Tom, who was the same distance ahead of West, while Victor was lapping the latter a quarter. The thirty-fifth jump was a hurdle on the lower turn, and they were in the same positions. Running on the flat, Victor passed West, and was now third, while Blind Tom got within a length of Duffy. Soon they came round to the homestretch, where the thirty-sixth jump—a hurdle—was placed, and Duffy came over it a length in front, and beat Blind Tom home by a length and a half; George West third, six lengths behind, Victor fourth, Trade Wind fifth, Notary Public sixth. Time—5:48¾.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Steeple-chase; a free handicap for all ages; $800 to winner, $200 to the second, and $100 to third horse; about three miles.

D. J. Bannatyne's b. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Ollo, 160 pounds 1
Jos. Donahue's br. h. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, out of Margravine, 150 pounds 2
Jos. Donahue's ch. g. George West, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Kate Hayes, 148 pounds 3
G. Bell's b. h. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Russell, 140 pounds 4
C. J. Alloway's ch. h. Trade Wind, 5 years, by Lightning, dam by Revenue, 154 pounds 5
W. Kerwin's ch. g. Notary Public, aged, by Wagram, out of a common mare, 150 pounds 6
H. Lloyd's b. h. Viley, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of imp. Silver Star, 145 pounds 0

Time—5:48¾.

This was the best and fastest steeple-chase ever witnessed over this course, and ended a very brilliant day's sport. All the favorites won, and the knowing ones were correspondingly happy.

SHIP THIEVES.

Yesterday morning as the steamer C. H. Northam, from New-Haven, Conn., reached her pier, one of the passengers called Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and informed him that during the night two young men had entered his state-room and stole $151 from his pockets. The Captain, with Officer Connolly, went with the gentleman, who gave his name as Theodore Kellogg, in search of the thieves, who were soon found, with the money in their possession. They were taken to the Tombs Police Court, and Justice Dowling instructed Capt. Leary to send them back to New-Haven. They gave their names as Charles Morrison and Henry Blockman, and say that they reside in this City, but refused to give any address. As the officers were taking them through Centre-street, Morrison struck Officer Rogers, of the Court Squad, and then snatched his club, but he was disarmed by some citizens.

A FRENCH FESTIVAL.

The French societies L'Union Fraternelle and Le Cercle Lyrique gave a joint picnic and Summer-night's festival at Jones' Wood yesterday, which was largely patronized and fully enjoyed by all participating. The proceeds of the affair will go to a general fund for the establishment of a French asylum in this City. The festivities were marked by a presentation of a splendid banner, with appropriate ceremonies, to the Union Fraternelle, bearing, in gilt letters the date of its foundation, the second of January 1851, and of its incorporation, February 1864. The pavilion, where the presentation took place was tastefully decorated with a variety of flags and banners, prominent among which were the tricolor of France and the Star-spangled Banner. Terpsichorean exercises were indulged in until quite a late hour at night.

METHODIST CAMP-MEETING.

MERRICK GROVE.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING—ARRANGEMENT OF THE GROUNDS—THE CLERGYMEN PRESENT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MERRICK, Long Island, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1873.

After many weeks of preparation the camp-meeting at Merrick Grove opened to-day. Here in the woods the weather was bright, clear, and breezy enough to be most enjoyable. In view of the present accommodations, the number assembled is not large, though a considerable attendance is expected soon. Opening-day at a camp-ground having only a few permanent dwellings is not usually remarkable in point of numbers. There is generally a little delay in getting the mass together. Every cottage on the place and all the tents erected are let, however, and the tenants continue to arrive by every train. The ground is laid out in a circular plan, the main place of worship being in the centre. It is shaded only by the trees, and there are backed seats for about 700, with arrangements for the construction of rough benches to accommodate twice that number. The only covered portion is the speakers' stand. At night this stand is lighted by gas kept in tanks underneath. The grove itself is lighted with oil lamps. Behind the speakers' stand is the Preachers' Cottage, where all the ministers attending are quartered. In the inner circle, next to the main stand, are several large tents for prayer-meetings, and all around the outer edge of the grove the small tents and cottages are scattered. There are at present erected about 100 tents, all of which have been let, and about 100 more are to be put up at once. There are, besides, about a dozen small cottages. Among the occupants of these are Daniel Y. Saxton, William S Wright, George McKee, George Wilson, Daniel D. Boyce, Isaac Allen, L. Cornell, W. J. Northridge, and Mr. Verity, all of Brooklyn, and most of them members of the Board of Trustees having charge of the grove. Residents of Babylon, Patchogue, Islip, Amityville, Jamaica, Rockville Centre, and all the neighboring villages have already taken tents, and will soon swell the numbers at the grove. To-day there is a good deal of noise and bustle here. Stoves are being set up, carpets nailed down, loads of furniture are coming in from the railroad station, and sofas, chairs, beds, rolls of carpets, and tables are piled in confused heaps waiting an orderly disposition at the hands of their owners. The few habitations that are in order form a pleasant contrast to those near them, where everything is upside down. Though not very large, they look neat and cosy. The annoyance of preparation over, the occupants sit or lounge about the entrance, some chatting, some reading, others sewing or knitting, all appearing particularly contented. And, as if in confirmation of this seeming satisfaction, one hears, in straying through the grove, the mingled voices of one of the little groups who have settled down joining in some well-known Methodist hymn, and drowning all other sounds. About ten tents have been taken by Danes, Swedes, and a few Germans. These are located on the north side of the grove, to the rear of the preacher's cottage. Near the entrance, at the south side, stands a plain wooden building called the Pavilion, the only restaurant on the grounds at present. Here substantial plain meals are provided for a moderate charge. A little to the east of the Pavilion is a fenced space, which is intended for teams, and is said to be large enough to hold 1,500 of them. The grove is in extent about sixty acres, and the trees are principally oak—red, white, and black—with a few chestnuts. About $10,000, I am told, have been laid out already on the grounds and improvements. This was the first permanent camp-ground selected near New-York, except Sing Sing. It is about a mile from Merrick Station on the South-side Railroad of Long Island, and about two hours' traveling from the City, brings one out here. Stages run from the railroad to the grove, and arrangements have been made with an expressman for the removal of baggage and furniture. The Long Island Camp-meeting Association have a grocery-store in the grove, where the occupants of tents can purchase their provisions. Besides this store the farmers of the vicinity are to come in every morning with milk, eggs, butter, and vegetables. A baker drives in daily from Freeport, and a butcher from Hempstead. The water at the grove is very good and cold. There is a plentiful supply of it, too, from half a dozen pumps. So the creature wants of the little community that is to make this a place of residence for the next ten days are fairly provided for. Then, if a trip to the sea-side is desirable to any who stay here, there are such places as Babylon and Rockaway within easy access by the railroad. The association under whose management the camp-meeting is conducted claim that no charges can be justly made against them of any speculation in the conduct of this meeting. They do not, as at other camping-grounds, sell their lots. They simply let a plot of about 30 by 80 feet, at $5 a year, and the parties renting those may put up a tent only, or a more substantial building if they so desire. What the managers want, they say, is, while providing for the members of the Church a place of worship in the woods, after the manner of their denomination, to do so with as little expense as possible to all concerned. They desire to get back the interest on their outlay, and anything over that goes to the benefit of the poor churches on Long Island. The peace is to be preserved by two Brooklyn policemen. Alonzo Skelton, of the Fourth Precinct, and Charles Chambers, from the First, are the men. They arrived from the city this afternoon. Their duties will not be such, it is thought, as to draw their minds away from a contemplation of the delights of holiness, if the mind of a Brooklyn policeman could by any possibility dwell upon that agreeable subject. The South-side Road issues return excursion tickets, good from the 1st to the 20th inst., for $1 each. The restaurant charges for board $1 25 a day and $1 to the clergy, and has sleeping accommodations for about 200 people. Tents are rented all the way from $5 50 to $14 for two weeks, with an additional charge of $1 a week afterward. A few having gathered on the ground last Sunday, they had a first service for their convenience. Rev. Mr. Reynolds, the oldest officiating Methodist Minister in the country, preached. In the afternoon there was a children's meeting, which the storm brought to a sudden close, and in the evening many of the country people from the neighborhood attended a prayer-meeting. There will be a splendid chance for the boys and girls to go a-huckleberrying when they gather here. The country for miles near the grove is thick with the berries, nice and ripe and easy of access, with no one save the mosquitos to dispute the right to them. Those musical pests are a little too familiar about the grove, though on account of the clearing away of the brush they are not so annoying within. Yet a few stragglers hover about in search of victims.

Among the clergymen already present are Rev. George Lansing Taylor, Hempstead; Rev. E. K. Fanning, Far Rockaway; Rev. Mr. Mallory, Baldwinsville, and Rev. S. B. Sing, presiding elder of the meeting. The programme of daily religious exercises will be about as follows: Morning prayer-meeting at 5 A. M. in the open tabernacle; prayer and other meetings in the large tents of the several churches from 3 to 10 A. M.; preaching at 10½ A. M.; children's meeting at 1 P. M., preaching at 2 P. M.; prayer-meetings in tents between 2 and 7 P. M., and evening preaching and prayers until 10 P. M., when the services end for the night. Mr. John Lucky, of Tompkins-avenue Church, Brooklyn, will lead the singing. There is a "post-office" on the ground, where letters will be received and delivered for a trifling charge in addition to the regular postage. The opening services were to have commenced at 2 P. M. to-day, but while there is no mistaking the indications of a coming crowd, the gathering was not at that hour either large or enthusiastic for a commencement. Some had enough hammering and jointing and "fixing" to do to demand their undivided attention, while others who had but just finished their labors of preparation seemed desirous of having a little rest. So it was only in the evening that the congregation assembled. The services were conducted by the presiding elder, and were of the usual character. It will be some days perhaps before the meeting assumes a characteristic form and any marked enthusiasm is visible.

A JEWISH FAIR.

The members of the ancient Jewish order K. S. B., held a meeting, last evening, at Pythagoras Hall, Canal-street, to make preliminary arrangements for the fair to be opened in the Fourteenth-street Armory, on the 14th of October, in aid of the widows and orphans of the Kesher. About twenty-five lodges were represented, and the hall was crowded with the members and friends of the organization. Mr. Jacob Cohen, the President of Jacob Lodge No. 86, under whose auspices the meeting was held, stated the object of the fair and the plan upon which the proceedings would be conducted. Rev. Dr. Vidaver, Mr. Julius Lispman, Mr. Philip Brown, and others addressed the meeting.

HOBOKEN MEADOWS.

OPPOSITION TO THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

There has been a deal of excitement in Hoboken of late over the want of proper drainage in that section of the city known as the meadows. The difficulty springs from a deadlock between the Common Council of the city and a party of gentlemen selected by the Legislature to properly drain that part of the city, and known as the Hoboken Drainage Commission.

That the Hoboken meadows require proper drainage no one who has been over there can dispute. From Adams-street for half a mile westward, to the foot of Hudson City Hills, the city is flooded with stagnant pools and health-destroying offal. Down through the ravine comes the sewage from the Heights and spreads itself over the lowlands in the western part of the city. Every rain, too, floods the city. There are no sewers to carry the water away, and it lies there until, partly evaporated, it settles into stagnant pools. Health in a plague-infested spot such as this is impossible, and sickly little children and emaciated men and women are the people whom poverty compels to live there. The value of property, too, which is steadily advancing in every other part of the city, stands still at figures which it commanded several years ago.

The Hoboken Common Council did nothing to remedy the evil during the many years for which the plague had been at their very doors, as it were. After having waited in vain for some action on their part, the property-owners in that section of the city went to the last Legislature, and having represented their case, asked the appointment of a commission, whose duty it should be to give the Meadows proper drainage. The Legislature listened to their prayer and passed a bill appointing John Reid, Charles Chamberlain, and John Frost such a commission, and empowering them to do all the drainage upon the Meadows. This commission organized by the election of John Reid as Chairman, and of Charles Chamberlain as Secretary, and were about to proceed to do the work imposed upon them, when they were met with the opposition of the Common Council.

The first show of opposition manifested by the Council was on Tuesday night last, when they refused to order the issue of $50,000 bonds, secured by the credit of the city, to defray the expenses of improvements contemplated by the commission. The Council then intrenched themselves behind a legal opinion, in which it is held that the act constituting the commission is one which the Council is not obliged to obey; that the gentlemen named in the bill have no right to do the work assigned to them; that if they do such work, they (the Commissioners) are personally responsible, and that by the issuance of bonds according to the requisition of the commission the City makes itself liable for the drainage of Hoboken. As a consequence they refused to issue the bonds, and so delayed the much-needed drainage.

A reporter a couple of days ago waited upon Mr. John Reid, in order to learn the views of the Commissioners upon the subject. In regard to the claim of the Council that the commission had no legal existence, Mr. Reid said that he could not doubt the power of the Legislature to appoint a commission. He said that the citizens of Hoboken held a meeting in Odd-fellows' Hall last Winter to consider various amendments proposed to the city charter, and among other matters this very bill was discussed. Mr. Reid, with others, on that occasion advocated the drainage and the appointment of a commission. The question was put to vote, and the sentiment in favor of the bill was unanimous. All the Councilmen and the present Mayor were present, and as far as could be seen all assented. Although the Council knew that the bill was pending before the Legislature, no opposition was made to it there. After the passage of the bill, the Councilmen protested that they had no right to act, and the commission employed Mr. Jacob Weart to enlighten them upon the subject. The opinion of that gentleman sustained them in every respect. Mr. Reid also said, in relation to the claim, that the bill makes Hoboken liable for the sewage of Weehawken, that the bill authorizes the construction of 200 feet of sewerage in Weehawken, as the easiest outlet to the river, but the cost is to be borne by the property benefited, and Weehawken is to pay its share of it. The Council having refused to issue the bonds, the commission will go directly to work and issue improvement certificates to the contractors. This, however will make the work more expensive than it would have been if the Council had issued the bonds, because it will afford the contractors a pretext for demanding increased prices for their labor.

The commission proposes at the outset to lay a sewer in First-street, and thence southerly through Meadow-street, to discharge in the neighborhood of Ferry-street; and another sewer from First-street southerly through Jefferson-street. This method will put new sewers where they are wanted without interfering with existing sewers. It will, on the contrary, afford a reliable outlet for good sewers already built, which stand to-day full of mud and offal and are useless.

The Commissioners intend also to complain to the Jersey City Board of Works in relation to the Hudson City sewage, which runs down upon and over the meadows through the ravine in such volume as to overwhelm anything that Hoboken can do in the way of sewerage. They hope to be able to induce the board to empty this sewage into the old slaughter-house creek, and so carry it to the river.

After the labors of the commission shall have been completed, this section of Hoboken which is now nothing else than a morass will become a desirable place of residence. Buildings will probably go up on every hand, property will appreciate in value, and the city, now surrounded by offensive odors, will be as desirable place of residence as any in the vicinity of this City.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 194 Broadway, yesterday, Col. Church in the chair. Present, Gen. Woodward, Cols. Church and Cullen, Gen. Sigel, and others. The Secretary reported that invitations had been received for the members of the association to attend the match of the Quebec Rifle Association, on Aug. 12, and the Dominion Rifle Association, on Sept. 16. That a member of the Lancashire Rifles of Liverpool, England, had written for information in regard to the Fall match, stating that some of the Liverpool riflemen intended coming over on behalf of the associations of that city to contend with Americans. The Range Committee reported that the range was being used by a large number of members, and that several of the companies of the Seventh and other regiments had encamped there, and that it was proposed to alter the position of the targets so as to permit firing at 200 and 500 yards simultaneously. A letter of Lieut. W. L. Smoot was received requesting that the second prize for rapid firing should be presented to W. J. Carmichael, as he had heard that the form of his cartridge-box had been objected to. Major Partridge having offered his resignation on account of absence from the City, Major John Powell, Jr., was elected as Treasurer pro tem. The resignations of Gen. Johnson and A. W. Craven, directors, offered for the same reason, were accepted, and a committee consisting of Gen. Woodward and Cols. Church and Cullen was appointed to select candidates. A resolution was passed prohibiting the persons employed upon the range by the association from engaging in rifle practice.

A vote of thanks was tendered Major Partridge for his services as Treasurer, and after the transaction of considerable routine business, the association adjourned to 19th inst. at 4 o'clock, when an election for directors will take place.

DEATH OF AN OLD MASON.

The funeral of Alexander P. Fonda, a well-known citizen of Paterson, will take place this afternoon. Deceased was born in New-York, April 28 1794, in a house that stood on the present site of Stuart's sugar-house, on Chambers-street. In early life he became connected with the steam-boat business on the Hudson, and afterward was auditor of the Hudson River Railroad, which position he resigned in 1852, when he went to reside in Paterson. Here, he held several public positions, and was a member of the Board of Freeholders for six years, being a director four years. He was subsequently County Collector, being elected for three consecutive terms. Mr. Fonda was in active service in the war of 1812. He was the oldest Mason in the United States. His death occurred on Sunday, after an illness of only three days.

SHARKEY IN THE TOMBS.

The condemned murderer, William J. Sharkey, who has been sentenced to be hung on the 15th instant, is showing at present the worst side of his character by his conduct in the Tombs. Warden Johnson states that up to within a late date, he has been observed to be under the influence of intoxicating liquors, though from what source these have been obtained the Warden has been unable to find out. While in this state he displayed a most vicious and unrestrainable temper, spitting at the wardens and deputy keepers through the grating of his cell and abusing them with the vilest epithets. Warden Johnson held an investigation to determine from what source Sharkey obtained the liquors, but had finally to give it up in despair. A few days ago his counsel, William A. Beach, visited him, when Sharkey slammed the door in his face and assailed him with abusive language, and a few days after this he treated his brother in the same manner. As a consequence of this, Warden Johnson has him closely confined in his cell, and all visitors to him are searched most strictly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Judge Blatchford sat in the United States District Court in Bankruptcy yesterday, and called the calendar and assigned causes for hearing.

Mr. John H. James, a well-known hatter, of No. 307 West Fiftieth-street, died at Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday, aged fifty-nine. He was widely esteemed.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday and appointed William M. Hurley physician in the Second District Prison, in place of Nelson Westcott.

The second match for the Amateur Rifle Club badge comes off at Creedmoor on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3:30 P. M. The club now employs a marker both Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Thomas Ryan, of No. 187 Wooster-street, dealer in liquor and cigars, was held by Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of doing business without payment of the special tax. He waived an examination.

While workmen were engaged laying pipes in Chambers-street, in the rear of the New Court-house, yesterday, they unearthed a quantity of human bones, among which were two skulls. The Coroners will attend to the matter.

A trunk, marked "C. E. W.," containing four silk dresses, some white cotton dresses, two bonnets, and other articles of wearing apparel, supposed to have been smuggled, was condemned yesterday, in the United States Court, by default, no claimant appearing.

Joseph Arch, the head of the English agricultural labor movement, is expected to arrive here this month, to see for himself that skilled farm-servants are wanted here. They are a drug in England, and extended immigration may be expected to result from his visit.

Emma Orlak, of No. 1,142 Second-avenue, was held for trial, on a charge of having been accused by the Fire Marshal with setting on fire a trunk which was insured for $700, and which she represented as having contained clothing valued at $500, while the fact was it could not hold $100 worth.

Mr. E. Trott, agent of the Children's Aid Society, started for the West yesterday with a party of ninety-nine persons, twenty-seven of whom were adults. The children are destined principally for the State of Iowa, and the families for Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota.

No new developments were obtained yesterday in relation to the alleged burglary in the Department of Public Works. There is a general impression that the safe was left open accidentally, but it is said that Commissioner Van Nort is determined to make a rigid investigation.

The steam-ship Dorian, of the Anchor line, arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, bringing twenty-five steerage passengers. The Wyoming, of the Williams & Guion line, arrived from Liverpool, bringing 295 steerage passengers, and the Italy, of the National line, with some 300 or more.

Thomas Diederick, a colored man, of No. 223 West Forty-second-street, was arraigned by Officer O'Brien, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who charged him with brutally assaulting his wife, Ann Diederick. The poor woman being unable to appear in court in consequence of the severe nature of her injuries, the accused was committed for examination.

Julius Fatton, a clerk in Post-office Station E, No. 465 Eighth-avenue, was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, on complaint of J. Sharrett, Special Agent of the Post-office, on a charge of embezzling a letter containing money. He waived an examination, and was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of personal taxes and interest, (Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company,) $121,068 03; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest, $12,186 15; assessments for street openings, and improvements and interest, $5,874 95; Croton-water rents and penalties, $102,131 18; house rents, market-cellar rents, and market rents and fees, $3,582 25. Total, $244,842 56.

On Monday evening, while Carl Augustus Scholin, of No. 127 Bleecker-street, was on his way home from an up-town picnic, he was attacked by a highway robber, named John Murray, who relieved him of his watch. The victim's cries for assistance, however, were so loud and vigorous that an officer of police had his attention drawn to Murray, who was in the act of running away, and he was arrested. The watch being in his possession, he was, of course, considered guilty, and Justice Hogan, at the Yorkville Police Court, held him for trial.

BROOKLYN.

The Police Commissioners announce their intention of closing the liquor-saloons on Sundays, as soon as the Excise Department, of which they have taken control, is thoroughly organized.

The Board of Health has received one of the two ambulances ordered from a New-York maker, each costing $600. One of the ambulances will be stationed in Henry-street, and the other in Williamsburg.

The body of a boy about ten years of age was found near Bay Ridge yesterday morning. The deceased had light-colored hair, and being without clothing, was supposed to have been drowned while bathing.

The Police Captains and Sergeants are anxiously awaiting the expected changes consequent upon the appointment of Mr. Jensen as Commissioner, but it is not known what changes are contemplated, or when they will go into effect.

Five hundred women and children go out to-morrow on the fifth Fresh Air Picnic, on THE TIMES plan. There will be a Punch and Judy show, too, another happily-borrowed feature. The Old Ladies' Home will turn out of doors next week.

The keeper of the Penitentiary yesterday reported to the Supervisors that 382 prisoners of both sexes are at present confined in that institution. During July the prisoners employed in the shoe-shop earned for the county $2,750.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Stephen B. Odell, of East Chester, was riding out with her child and sister, on Monday afternoon; the horse took fright at the jingle of bells attached to a team drawing a large van containing a picnic party, and upset the carriage. Mrs. Odell had both her arms broken, and was otherwise injured. Her child and sister were also severely injured.

"The Circle is the name of an association which has lately been formed by a number of gentlemen of Morrisania, among whom are clergymen, doctors, lawyers, musicians, artists, and students of all branches of art and science. The object of The Circle is the development of a higher tone in art, music, and literature. A number of novel features have been introduced in its organization. In the first place they will have no permanent officers, and the usual mode of admitting members is ignored, and unless a person receives a polite invitation to visit The Circle it will be folly to ask for admission to the temple as a member.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County police made twenty-one arrests the past week ending Sunday evening, and 147 during the past month, that being the largest number of arrests in any one month since their organization.

NEW-JERSEY.

A child named Barber, two years old, was severely injured in Jersey City, yesterday, by falling into a coal-vault.

The body of the son of Capt. Smith, of a Newark ice-boat, who has been missing for some time, was found in the Passaic River yesterday.

Michael Sherdon, who was arrested in Newark for bigamy, was yesterday admitted to bail. He stated to the judge that he had been living with Miss O'Reilly, but never was married to her.

The German who threw himself in front of a railroad-train, in Jersey City, Monday evening, is named August Miller. He is fifty-eight years of age, and is a tramp, having no residence. He was intoxicated at the time.

A lad named Scriven, residing in Jersey City, was tossed by a wild steer, Monday afternoon, and his collar-bone broken. The animal was about to make a second attack on the child, when it was killed by a number of laborers working in the vicinity.

A boy about fourteen years old, whose name was not known, fell under the wheels of an Erie Railway freight-train at the west end of Bergen tunnel, Jersey City, last night, and his leg was crushed. He was not seen until the train had passed, when the conductor saw him from the caboose, stopped the train, and removed him to the depot, whence he was taken to St. Francis' Hospital.

Mayor O'Neill has refused to sign warrants for amounts due creditors of Jersey City to the amount of $391,000. The principal sums are as follows: Water account, $190,000; public works, general, $67,000; assessments, $19,000; fire department, $12,000; police, $16,500; public schools, $31,000, (the last two items being salaries entirely.) There are also firemen's salaries due amounting to $6,500 in addition to the other items for the department.

JERSEY CITY WATER SUPPLY.

The fear of a lack of water, in case of a fire in Jersey City, caused the Board of Works to test the matter, yesterday afternoon. Three steamers were placed in Greene-street, one block apart. When the first stream was started the pressure was but thirty-five pounds, whereas it should have been 52½. The second stream was then started, when the pressure ran down to twenty-five pounds, and on the third stream being turned on the pressure was but twenty pounds. While the three steamers were working, a hydrant in Sussex-street, near by, was opened, and the pressure was found to be but thirteen pounds. In Morris-street the pressure was the same. The result of the test was to establish the fact that there is not, in the lowest part of the city, sufficient water to keep four steamers at work in case a fire should occur.

THE NAVARO WATER-METERS.

The claim of Mr. Navaro for over $250,000 for water-meters delivered to the City while Tweed was in the Department of Public Works, the facts of which have so frequently appeared in THE TIMES, was again before the Court in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. The motion to have been argued was one on behalf of the Controller to quash a mandamus previously issued directing payment, but Mr. James C. Carter, who appeared for the motion, asked for a postponement on the ground that he had lost his papers in the case, and wished time to find them. Messrs. Abraham R. Lawrence and Mr. Vanderpoel, who appeared on behalf of the claimant, appealed to the Court that an adjournment was improper. In April last Mr. Lawrence said the case was set down almost peremptorily for argument, and yet, at this late day, an adjournment was asked for. There was nothing new in the case, and the papers and briefs on their side were at the service of counsel for the Controller. Mr. Vanderpoel said the whole question had been practically decided by the Supreme Court, at General Term. He wanted to get away during this month, and did not want to wait for this argument, if postponed.

Judge Pratt decided to let the case stand over until this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

CORONERS' CASES.

The police of the Eleventh Precinct yesterday arrested John Ruck, owner of the house No. 286 East Fourth-street, on the charge of having buried the remains of an infant in the yard of the house last June. Officer Behrens, on digging in the yard, found a quantity of bones, supposed to be those of a human being. Mr. Ruck, who is a very respectable gentleman and a large real estate owner, was brought before Coroner Young yesterday, and made a statement which clearly explained the whole affair. In last June Mr. Ruck employed a laborer named George Vogel, to clean out a drain in the yard. While cleaning out the drain the bones were found there, and Mr. Ruck buried them in the yard, not deeming it any crime to do so. He afterward had a monetary dispute with Vogel, who threatened to get "square." The information on which the police arrested Mr. Ruck was given by a dissatisfied tenant named Bergner. Coroner Young released Mr. Ruck in his own recognizance.......An inquest held yesterday in the case of George Lahr, the German cigar-maker, of No. 33 Avenue A, who shot himself after attempting to murder his room-mate, Joseph Schneider, with a sword, showed that Lahr was suffering from delirium tremens at the time.

CITY LABORERS' WAGES.

A deputation of laborers employed on the large pipes on Tenth-avenue called at the Controller's office yesterday to ascertain why they were not paid their wages for the past month. The pay-rolls of the men were sent to the Finance Department on the 19th ult. by Commissioner Van Nort, but the Controller notified the Commissioner that it would be necessary to make a requisition for more funds, as the appropriation for the work was exhausted. The requisition was made on the 23d ult., the day on which the Board of Apportionment met, and it was believed that the board would authorize the issue of bonds to raise money to pay the men, but their attention was not called to the matter. The deputation was informed at the Controller's office that the requisition did not reach the Finance Department until the 24th.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Last evening, as the 5 o'clock Staten Island train was about leaving Vanderbilt Landing, owing to a misplaced switch, the engine, tender, and foremost wheels of the baggage-car were thrown off the track and lodged on the ties projecting over the water at the starting-point. The accident was caused, it is said, by the negligence of the pointsmen. The passenger-cars were all blocked in behind the engine so that the passengers could not be forwarded until cars arrived from Tottenville, about 7 o'clock. By this time about 300 passengers, who came to meet the 5, 6 and 7 o'clock trains, had assembled at the station and proceeded in the cars brought from Tottenville. By 8 o'clock the locomotive was replaced on the track, and returned to Tottenville with the empty cars.

SCHUETZEN FESTIVAL.

The eleventh annual Festival of the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, Capt. Hermann Raschen commanding, commenced yesterday, and will continue to-day and to-morrow at the Schuetzen Park on Union Hill. The procession, which embraced a large number of visitors from all parts of the country, was formed in Jersey-avenue, Jersey City, and, after parading the principal streets, proceeded to Hoboken, halting at Busch's Hotel, where Capt. Busch, ex-assemblyman of that city, welcomed them in a speech. The line of march was then resumed, and the companies proceeded to the Park, where the shooting commenced. In the evening there was dancing, which was kept up late.

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to consider complaints and investigate the tax-books of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards, resumed its session yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Several additional complaints against the irregularity of the assessments were made, but they were precisely the same in character with those which have been so frequently reported in THE TIMES. The committee will sit again this morning.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for San Francisco.—Rev. Geo. Burrows and wife, Mr. Murray, Miss Ellen Fletcher, Mrs. Anna Weaver and infant, Mrs. John Bates and daughter, Wm. C. Bates, John Bernard, Mich. Cook, Miss Julia Phillips, Mrs. J. C. Holme and son, Miss Peterson, J. D. Irving and wife, Mrs. Finney, Mrs. Dayton, son, and 2 children, Mrs. Mary E. Collins, A. H. Bell, Sewall F. Hoxil, T. C. Merrill and daughter. Way Passengers—M. Segovia, Thomas Green, Mrs. M. Taylor, Santiago Delatorre, Henry Dickson, S. L. Lansburgh, A. T. Hansbergh, Mrs. A. M. Mathin, Lewis Kline, J. Dawson and daughter, Wm. Whiting, Capt. Wm. Stabton, Mrs. W. De Grass and 2 children, Donald Allen, Mrs. Capt. L. Gifford, Mrs. Amos Chase and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Porcher Postell, Miss Postell, Col. C. H. Way, Miss Annie Robinson, Mrs. D. T. Dunn, Mrs. Tuttle, Capt. R. M. Demere, R. P. Demere, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. G. W. Wylly, Col. Collins, O. P. Burt, Mrs. P. M. Dunn, Capt. Dunn, Mrs. McVay and son, Miss Hollis, Miss Bourquin, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Blackman, Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, 2 Master Hopkins, J. E. S. May, Mrs. Mercier, G. A. Gemenden, Alexis McNulty, Jas. Moran, Mrs. Bateson, Miss Mann, Mrs. Booth, Robert Hume, Dr. Ginley, S. P. Knox, S. Woodward, Gen. R. K. Walker, Mr. Baise, Mrs. Fitzgerald, daughters and son, J. Y. Wilson, J. T. Studer, wife and child, Miss Albiti, Miss Gucken, Jno. Dodd, W. L. Stevens, E. W. Agnew, W. A. Noble, E. Gonshall, R. W. Thomas, H. Lipman, Capt. Tate, D. T. Whitney, wife and servant, Miss Ella Smith, Mrs. Geo. Reid and infant, Miss M. Cherouze, Miss Lilly and Miss Camile Charouze, Miss E. Charouze, R. M. Wirt, J. T. Emerson, L. C. and E. Cherouze, W. Shelton, R. V. Taylor, A. W. Owens, Miss Charouze, Mrs. Hausen and child, Col. J. T. Rossignol, J. Lorniod, Mrs. Sevain and daughter, C. V. Reynols, H. Kelpa, Mrs. Carter and daughter, T. S. Sandford and wife, Mrs. Chester and children, N. Maynard, Mrs. Richmond and child.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—Mr. Cooke, Mr. Waterhouse, B. Carver, A. Le Cleroy, Thos. Kendricks, K. A. Kellog, W. T. Haydock, Dr. Monroe, G. Reinach, Miss Ann Jones, F. Bradbury, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pelley, Mrs. S. Kaiser and 2 children, Mrs. Margaret Flynn, E. Tinker, Mrs. M. Smallwood, Capt. and Mrs. Strickland, James Reinach, H. Reinach, Miss M. Reinach, Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, W. B. Thomson, Miss Channing, Mrs. J. Connelley, Louis Connelley, Mr. and Mrs. Siddle, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Alice Regan, Mr. and Mrs. Brickshaw, Miss Brickshaw, Master J. and H. Brickshaw, Miss M. Wead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holman, R. Holman, R. Robinson, Miss S. Jones, C. Eckeland, E. S. Manning, Mr. McAteer, Mrs. Heath and 3 children, Mr. Tinker, Mrs. Walton and 2 children.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—J. Smith, C. DeKessel, C. Madan, C. N. Madan, Jr., J. H. Kocher, E. Lindenthall, A. J. Richardson, M. Grambs and son, G. Meyer, J. Repetta, B. P. Banes, S. Suegre, J. Hertemerdin, wife, and 3 children, J. Andrew, A. Boltag and wife, A. Lapez.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—W. T. Thompson, F. Bright, D. Williams, W. L. Dorr, H. L. Backus, G. W. Wright, J. Jankinson, R. J. C. Irvine, Miss E. Gollschick, J. Myer, W. M. Gibbons, S. Cohen, George Wilde, G. Deter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:01 | Sun sets......7:10 | Moon sets..2:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:30 | Gov. Island...6:19 | Hell Gate...7:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Haken Adelsteen, (Norw.,) Muller, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rising Star, Hildreth, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ormsby, (Br.,) Kerton, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Wilmington, Holmes, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Rapidan, Carpenter, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, Md., Wm. Dalzell; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Queen of Scots, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Ariadne, (Norw.,) Roeding, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mathilde Octavia, (Br.,) Lemeaux, Liverpool, Hewitt & Terrance; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Bridgeton, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Nellie, Higgins, St. Croix, Roche Brothers & Co.; Eighty-five, (Br.,) Sands, Paspebiac, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Monroe, Port Caledonia, Hendy & Parker.

Schrs. Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Palston, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Son; J. Borden, Patterson, Havre, France, Walsh, Field & Way; Wm. B. Knighton, Knighton, San Andree via Kingston, J. Eneas; E. L. Porter, Sparks, Port Johnson, Brett, Son & Co.; Matilda, Wilder, Tampico, J. W. Wilson; Annie Freeman, Wright, St. Kitts, W. I., Jones & Lough; Evelyn, Crowley, Portsmouth, J. Boynton's Sons; Brilliant, (Br.,) Stanton, St. Johns, N. F., A. E. Outerbridge; Abby N. Bentley, Laffey, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Morgan, Liverpool July 23, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 335 passengers to Williams & Guion. Aug. 4, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship Strathearn, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York; same date, 120 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship Benvenue, (Br.,) from London, for New-York.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Genoa June 25, Leghorn 28th, Naples July 1, Sorrento 2d, Palermo 5th, Menton 10th, Gibraltar 18th, and Cadiz 18th, with mdse. and 26 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Potomac, (Br.,) Louden, Liverpool, via Glasgow July 18, in ballast to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. July 29, lat. 46, lon. 47, passed bark Harvest Queen, bound E.; Aug. 4, off Nantucket, passed bark Ebenezer, (Norw.,) from Dublin, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell Savannah Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Aug 2, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Albert Neumann Berlin, (Ger.,) Eichmann, Hamburg 63 ds. with mdse. to Theo. Ruger. July 22, lat. 21 18, lon. 61 50, was in company with a bark from Antwerp, for Montreal.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., (of Philadelphia,) Van Selow, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Mattie B. Russell, York, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 31 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Miller, Charleston, with naval stores to order—vessel to A. Abbott.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chamber, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Snow Flake, Leek, from Virginia.

Schr. Sarbruck, Clark, Port Caledonia, 15 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. The Star, (Br.,) Smith, Rockland, N. B., 16 ds. with stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Delosa, Thompson, St. George, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Garland, Libbey, Musquash, N. B., 15 ds., via Vineyard Haven, with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. Jessie Elizabeth, Brower, of and from Charleston 6 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Rich, Salem.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Harding, New-Bedford.

Schr. Noutless, Crockett, Dix Island, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Company.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Providence.

Schr. Victoria, Vail, Providence.

Schr. J. Terry, Marcus, Providence.

Schr. G. C. Bundett, Rodgers, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Sterling, Hose, New-Haven.

Schr. Vermilion, Hallock, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Fannie Hazard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Motto, Searls, Newport.

Schr. S. C. Leyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Avail, Smith, Somerset.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nickles, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Colonel Eddy, McBean, Portland, Me.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Iris, Long, Harwich, with fish to Samuel Crowell.

Schr. Bellow, Bell, Providence.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Cook, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marcaibo, Henley, Providence.

Schr. Nubauma, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Rayner, Pawtucket.

Schr. Cynthia Jove, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Island Bell, Rival, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Croskey, Rockett, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Twilight, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, Somerset.

Schr. Martha Maria, Varson, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Providence.

Schr. M. C. Hart, Hawley, Salem.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Boston.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Merchant & Co—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Adelphi, Allen, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Boyle, Monson, Providence.

Schr. James Cuningham, Scoffield, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Tice, Dunham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Brandman, Billard, New-Haven.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington, for Port Johnson.

Schr. V. C. Smith, Keene, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. McCann, Kavnough, Salem.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Haskell, Salem.

Schr. J. H. Ford, Cox, Virginia.

BELOW—Ship Benvenue, McGowan, London June 21.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hakon Adelsten; Rapidan, C. F. Funch, Antwerp; Rising Star, Aspinwall; Wilmington, Havana; Wyanoke, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond; bark Mayflower, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. steamers Olympus from Liverpool; Leopard, from Philadelphia; brigs Susan Bergen, from Rio; Volant, from New-York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Arr. bark Kate Williams, from Fayal; brigs Two Marys, from Curacoa; Navarino, from Cienfuegos; schr. Mary Baker, from St. Domingo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Arr. steamers Charleston, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore; barks Bell Isle, from Liverpool; Foam, from St. Jago de Cuba; schr. F. G. Russell, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 5.—Passed in, for Baltimore, bark Anna, from Sligo; bark Palestina, from Sagua; bark Empredora, from Europe; brig Harry Trowbridge, from Havana. Passed out, ship Dagmar, for Queenstown; bark Mary, for Cork; brigs Maggie Vail, for Sagua, Romance, for Navassa; M. E. Layton, for West Indies, and Leona, for Halifax.

In the Roads—Schrs. Grent, from Richmond, for Santos; Maggie McDonald, Fleetwing, Rosanna, Rose, Annie Gibbets, and Jacob Birdsall, bound N.

Sld. brig Thetis, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Arr. steam-ship Cortes, Kimble, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 5.—Sld. steam-ship Zodiac, for New-York; brig Ocean Belle, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, [illegible]

Wind, [illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Arr. steamer Columbia, from New-York, [illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Bristol, [illegible]

MOVILLE, Aug. 5.—[illegible]

[illegible]

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